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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

MARGINAL COLUMN

By GEORGE LEONOF

BRITAIN'S position with regard to the Geneva talks clearly discredits the "bilaterals" who hold that East-West disputes ultimately can be settled only in direct discussions between the U.S. and Russia. The two giant conferees have been using the interim before resumption of the talks next Monday largely to compose variations of the familiar promise that "force will be met with force" in Berlin. Britain alone is less self-consciously musclebound, and her statesmen are willing to assume that there are prospects for initial agreement in Geneva on the basis of what already has been achieved. They may well be unduly optimistic, of course. But if they should be on the right track, their outspoken optimism could be a major factor in overcoming both Soviet and American reluctance to say that the proposals put forward by the other side are useful.

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NO British statesman has said that a solution of any of the thorny problems is actually in sight. But many think Moscow's willingness to wait another year or 18 months for an agreed solution on Berlin has taken the edge off the crisis. While Mr. Khrushchev has not ceded an inch in principle in his demands with regard to Berlin, the fate of the divided city is not an isolated problem. It is closely linked with that of Germany as a whole, and this, in turn, can be settled only in the context of overall European security. It is in the latter area that Britain thinks she can discern a crack in the ice that may set off a general thaw. Prime Minister Macmillan, answering questions in the Commons last week, gave his opinion that there was every chance of success in the parallel talks going on in Geneva on a control system for a ban on nuclear weapons tests. Such an agreement, he said, would be "by far the biggest prize of all," for it involved not only the cessation of tests, but would produce "for the first time a system of international control on which all future disarmament must be based." Disarmament, he might have added, is the horse which must be put before the heavy German cart if it is to be budged at all.

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THE test-ban talks bumped over a major obstacle last week, when the Soviet Union dropped its demand for an unconditional veto on the proposed control commission's right to on-the-spot checks of reported violations of the ban. Formerly, Moscow protested that only such a veto could protect it against what could develop into unrestricted espionage excursions into Soviet territory. The main stumbling block at present is the Soviet insistence on a quota system which would limit the number of yearly inspections on the territory of each nation. Here it is not the principle that is in dispute so much as what should constitute a limit. There seems to be no satisfactory scientific basis for determining such a ceiling, unless it is the minimal number of test explosions necessary to perfect a new type of weapon. If, on the other hand, the number is to be set more or less arbitrarily, the conference faces a period of hard bargaining. A compromise would seem to be a relatively simple matter after agreement in principle has been reached on the right of inspection and the make-up of inspection teams. The other major hazard which the conference must tackle is a definition as to what scientific data, registered by detection instruments, can be regarded as sufficient to warrant an inspection, though this could be left to the scientists of the countries concerned who, when they are permitted to meet, have shown that they can find a common language more easily than the generals.

Jerusalem, July 10.

15 Hurt, Damage, In Haifa Demonstration

Jerusalem Post Staff

HAIFA. — Day-long disorders were touched off here on Thursday morning when a rumour spread that Ya'acov Akiva, 38, an immigrant from Morocco, had died in hospital of a bullet wound he received late Wednesday night while avoiding detention by a police patrol.

Police had been called to a cafe where Akiva, who was drunk, was causing a disturbance. An ugly situation developed when he began to throw bottles wildly, and the sergeant in charge ordered four shots fired, it is stated.

One shot struck Akiva in the stomach. He was taken to hospital, where his condition is described as "serious but not dangerous."

Most of yesterday's demonstrators were also from North Africa. They appeared in a body outside police headquarters about 8.30 in the morning, carrying black flags and national flags smeared with blood, and shouting that they would take revenge for any member of the North African community injured by police.

Police permitted the demonstration, apparently in the hope that the situation would calm down. But disorders flared up sporadically throughout the day until about six o'clock, when police appeared in steel helmets and armed with truncheons, and quickly dispersed the crowds.

Thirteen policemen were injured during the day, three of them seriously, as well as two civilians, mostly by stones thrown from roofs.

Thirty-two persons were arrrested, including four women.

Extensive damage was caused to property in the Lower Town. A parked car was burnt, a cafe wrecked, a restaurant damaged and a Mapai Club and Labour Council Club also wrecked. In the Hadar district four cars were overturned and windows smashed in about 20 shops.

Quiet was restored in the town by seven o'clock, but strong police patrols in steel helmets remained in the streets.

The Northern Police Commander, Mr. A. Selinger, told the press that he had appealed to leading members of the North African immigrants community to use their influence to prevent further disturbances.

Mr. Selinger said there was no suggestion that any political party had been involved in the demonstration. There is a strong clan feeling among the immigrants from North Africa and they had demanded personal vengeance upon the policeman who fired at Akiva.

The circumstances of the shooting are being investigated by a commission of three police officers.

The incident that triggered off the disorders started at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, when a police sergeant told a drunk—Akiva—to get off the street in Rehov Wadi Salib. Companions promised to take the man home.

Shortly after, a Police car answered a call from a nearby cafe, where Akiva was causing a disturbance. When he began to throw bottles of drink and refused to submit to arrest, the sergeant in charge considered there might be a serious incident. He and a constable fired four shots, one of which hit Akiva.

At 11 o'clock another patrol ran into an angry crowd, which started stoning the Police car. A warning shot was fired to extricate the patrol, and a resident with a licensed revolver also fired in the air, apparently in fright. No one was hurt.

At midnight, the Commander of the Haifa Police, Mr. Y. Shefi, arrived and told the crowd that a full enquiry would be made into the shooting incident. The crowd finally dispersed at about 2 a.m.

On Thursday morning a crowd gathered when it was rumoured that Akiva was dead. Mr. David Harosh, Chairman of the Union of North African Immigrants, urged a march to the Police to protest. The demonstrators were calmed by Mr. Shefi. A delegation of 20 persons was received by Mr. Shefi and the head of the Criminal Department, Mr. M. Bendel, and assured that Akiva had not died. The delegation asked the crowd to disperse despite cries of "You've been bought!"

Half-an-hour later a crowd consisting mainly of children aged from ten years up collected at Feisal Square in the Lower Town, stopping transport and stoning Police patrols. Attacks on Police were also said to have been led by both men and women who have tangled with police in the past and who welcomed an opportunity to get their own back.

Mr. Shefi returned, and was able to disperse the crowd again.

At 11.15 a small restaurant was wrecked by the crowd that had gathered once more in the meantime. Police dispersed the crowd without a clash.

At noon a car parked outside the Bank Leumi branch in Rehov Kibbutz Galuyot was overturned and burned. Stones were thrown at the windows of the Bank, a cafe was damaged and the Mapai and Labour Council clubs were broken into and wrecked.

Police who arrived were received with a hail of stones, and orders were then given to use force to disperse the crowd. The demonstrators disappeared, but began to throw stones from the rooftops. Renewed attempts were made to persuade the leaders of the crowd to go home and to warn them of the growing seriousness of the situation. After a period of quiet, at about 4 p.m. a small group of demonstrators wrecked the Nathan Cafe at Palmers Gate, probably as the result of a personal quarrel.

Just before six a group of demonstrators moved into Hadar Hacarmel, where more damage was caused. Police then appeared armed with truncheons and in steel helmets and order was rapidly restored, though some tension remained.

Two U.S. Army Experts Slain In Vietnam

SAIGON (UPI). — Two members of a U.S. military mission were killed and a third wounded when a Communist gang attacked an American billet about 30 kms. north of Saigon on Wednesday night.

Two Vietnam guards and one of the attackers were also killed.

The two American dead were named as Major Dale R. Buis, of Imperial Beach, California, and Master Sergeant Chester M. Ovnand, of Copperas Cove, Texas.

The Americans were members of a U.S. military assistance group sent into South Vietnam after that country became independent five years ago.

The raid, which took place at Bien Hoa, was carried out by a group of five to 10 men armed with small arms and a plastic bomb. The Americans were watching a film show at the time.

The attackers later made off into the jungle, although South Vietnam army units quickly moved into the area and rounded up a number of suspects.

In Washington, U.S. officials said there had been increasing reports in recent weeks of stepped-up activity by South Vietnam Communists, but hitherto their targets have been low-ranking district and provincial officials.

Although frequent threats have been voiced against U.S. military personnel, they said this is the first actual attack since October 1957, when two bombs were exploded outside a U.S. military billet in the Saigon area and a small bomb detonated in the U.S. Information Service library.

Some American personnel were wounded outside the billet in the 1957 attack, but there were no fatalities. In the attack on the library, the bomb went off during the lunch hour when there was no one in the building.

Yugoslav Hi-Jacks Plane to Asylum

BARI, Southern Italy (Reuter). — A 23-year-old Yugoslav was being held by police after seizing control of a Yugoslav airliner at pistol-point and forcing it to land here.

The Yugoslav, Cuckovic Obrad, stepped smilingly out of the plane Wednesday night holding a revolver by the barrel. He asked airport police for political asylum.

U.K. Wants Summit Despite U.S. View

LONDON (UPI). — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan promised the House of Commons on Wednesday night that he would continue to press for an early summit meeting with Russia, despite objections from the U.S. and the other Western allies.

Speaking at the end of a full-dress foreign affairs debate, Mr. Macmillan said: "I believe that certain decisions can only be taken by a meeting with Mr. Khrushchev."

"It may be that the Berlin question is one of them," he said, and indicated that the question of a ban on nuclear weapons tests might be another prime issue to be discussed at the summit.

The debate showed that the Prime Minister had the support of the Labour opposition in his stand.

However, he was backing a growing tide of anti-summit feeling in the other major Western capitals, a feeling nurtured by Russia's stubborn stand at the recessed Foreign Ministers' talks in Geneva.

In an allusion to this Western opposition, Mr. Macmillan told the Commons: "Some people assume a meeting must take place, others assume it cannot take place. Some people regard it as an end in itself and others, more reasonably, as a means to an end."

Advantage in Meeting

"I think there is an advantage in the meeting of heads of government," the Prime Minister continued. "On the Western side we meet continually, but there is a great gulf fixed between East and West, and it was partly for that reason that I undertook (last February's) journey to Moscow."

Mr. Macmillan then voiced his support for a series of summit meetings which could "deal with disarmament and other major cold war issues."

But he added: "We cannot hope to make progress until the immediate problem of Berlin has been disposed of."

British officials believe the Geneva Foreign Ministers' meeting, which resumes on Monday, will last another two to three weeks. Then they hope a summit conference soon will follow.

Herter Optimistic On Middle East

WASHINGTON (Reuter). —Secretary of State Christian Herter said on Thursday that he was optimistic about the situation in the Middle East.

Addressing his first press conference since his appointment, Mr. Herter said that the situation there was becoming more normal, and that the U.S. was maintaining an attitude of friendliness and hopefulness in its relations with Iraq and the U.A.R., and hoped that they would become better.

The Secretary of State said that the U.S. still had to be alert in its policy towards Communist China. But, he said, the most disturbing feature of the Far East situation was the cut which the Senate made on Wednesday in President Eisenhower's foreign military aid programme.

On France, Mr. Herter said he was hopeful that President Eisenhower and President de Gaulle could meet before too long to discuss Franco-American problems.

Asked to sum up in one word his feelings about the weeks of talks with the Soviets in Geneva, Mr. Herter grinned and replied he was afraid it might be unprintable.

Iraqi Police Seize 50 Communists

DAMASCUS (Reuter). — The Damascus newspaper "Al Wahda" reported on Thursday that Iraqi police had arrested 50 Communists at the village of Tel Afar, five kilometres east of the Syrian border.

The newspaper said Syrian border inhabitants heard loudspeakers of Iraqi police cars shouting "No Communists in Iraq—Iraq will never become Communist."

JORDAN BANS HISTORY BOOK BY NEHRU

AMMAN (Reuter). — Sheikh Muhammad Amin Shankity, the Jordanian Minister of Education, on Thursday banned the English-language book "Glimpses of World History," written by Mr. Nehru, the Indian Premier. No reason was given.

The Minister ordered the authorities concerned to confiscate all copies of the book and to prevent its use in schools.

French Africans Support Paris On Atom Tests

TANANARIVE, Madagascar (Reuter). — Leaders of the French Community here have endorsed France's decision to test her first atomic weapon, but it may be exploded underground "to limit the risks," it was announced on Wednesday night.

The issue was discussed at a two-day meeting of the Executive Council of the French Community, which consists of France and the 12 former French African territories now associated with her. President de Gaulle presided over the talks.

M. Philibert Tsiranana, President of Madagascar, told a press conference at the end of the Council session that the Community considered it necessary to produce an atomic bomb in order to safeguard its defence.

Council Reassured

He said President de Gaulle had reassured the Council on the possible dangers to the African population when French nuclear tests are carried out in the Sahara.

"It is even contemplated, for security reasons and to limit the risks, to carry out underground tests," President Tsiranana said in reference to protests from Ghana against the French decision.

African diplomats are to help represent the French Community in Washington, London, Rome, Moscow and Madrid, French officials said at the conclusion of the Executive Council's meeting.

Other diplomats from the Community states will work in embassies elsewhere, notably in the independent African countries, the officials said, and posts of head of delegation will be open to them.

(Leader — Page 4)

Ghana to Recognize Algerian Rebels

ACCRA (Reuter). — Ghana has decided to give de facto recognition to the "Algerian Provisional Government," the Foreign Ministry announced on Thursday night.

The "provisional government," which sits in Cairo, claims to represent the Algerian rebels against France.

There was no immediate indication when the recognition would come into effect.

The Foreign Ministry announcement came only a few days after the French rejection of Ghana's formal note asking that France's proposed atomic bomb tests in the Sahara be called off.

On Monday, the governing Convention People's Party organized a mass demonstration outside the French Embassy here against the proposed tests.

Ghana and France each maintain an embassy in the other's capital.

French Foreign Ministry officials said in Paris on Thursday night that the Government would "study the circumstances" before taking any action as a result of Ghana's decision.

France has warned all countries with which she has diplomatic relations that these relations would be broken off if they recognized the Algerian "rebel government."

Exception have been made in the case of some Arab states, including Tunisia and Morocco, whose position is considered a special one.

Spaak: France Justified In Nato Planes Issue

PARIS (Reuter). — M. Paul Henri Spaak, Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said on Thursday that "the French problem" had prevented a series of Nato military projects from being fulfilled. But there was "something profoundly just" about French demands, he added.

His comments came 24 hours after the U.S. had notified Nato of its decision to transfer 200 F-100 tactical fighter-bombers from bases in Eastern France to Britain and West Germany, as a result of France's refusal to permit atom bombs to be stockpiled in France.

Debre Suffers First Parliamentary Defeat

PARIS. — Communist, Socialist and middle-of-the-road Senators joined forces early on Thursday to hand Premier Michel Debré his first defeat by voting down a Government farm bill.

The 132-99 vote against the Government ended an all-night Senate session. It was, however, only a minor setback for President de Gaulle's hand-picked Premier since, as a last resort, he can bypass the Senate completely.

Observers here believe the vote was largely a sign of Senatorial assertion of the powers of their Chamber — much reduced under the Fifth Republic — rather than opposition to the Government's agricultural policy.

(UPI, Reuter)

Druse Give B-G Big Welcome

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

JULIS, Western Galilee. — Mr. David Ben-Gurion was enthusiastically welcomed on Thursday afternoon by some 3,000 Druse from their 18 villages in all parts of the country on his first visit to the community here.

He arrived in an Air Force helicopter, and landed amid cheering crowds at 4 p.m.

The Druse hosts included bearded sheikhs, soldiers in uniform, border policemen, families of men who had fallen in action, disabled ex-soldiers and people from all walks of life. They filled the natural amphitheatre near the village, where rows of women and girls in traditional costume provided a colourful background and Druse horsemen of the Border Police mounted guard. Together with the Premier on the specially constructed dais were Sheikh Amin Tarif, spiritual head of the community, Knesset Members Saleh Khnefess and Jaber Muadi and Mr. Labib Abu Roken, chairman of the Isafiya Council.

Mr. Ben-Gurion was received with cries of "Ya'ish" (long may he live) and heard poems in his honour by village bards. The verses, which reaffirmed their patriotism and their loyalty to their guest, were punctuated by loud applause.

The Druse leaders then greeted the Premier in lengthy speeches, addressing him as "The Lion of the Homeland and Defender of the Nation." They pledged the loyalty of the Druse — "this proud nation of hill dwellers" — to the State and Army of Israel, and recalled the blood which Druse had shed in its defence.

They also praised the State's efforts on behalf of the community and added requests for the return of requisitioned lands; for the provision of water, electricity and roads to Druse villages; for the incorporation of Druse soldiers into Jewish units and for "better treatment from the income tax authorities."

After dabka dancers and a school choir had performed, the Premier began his reply by first asking the gathering to stand in memory of those Druse who had fallen for Israel.

Addressing the spectators as "My Druse brothers," he excused himself for being unable to compete with their rhetoric and poetry. "I have no words to express my feelings for your loyalty," he added. Noting the kinship between the Jewish and Druse peoples, Mr. Ben-Gurion said both early recognised a single God; both had suffered dispersion, and both had distinguished themselves in their fights against heavy odds. With a smile he added: "And both hate income tax."

Real equality, the Premier said, meant sharing responsibilities, and the Druse had been the first to demand compulsory military service. He promised housing for every demobilized Druse serviceman, although not every Jewish ex-soldier enjoyed this yet. They would be immediately accepted into the Police if they wished to join. Schools would be built and water supplied to various villages "very shortly."

Every Druse who proved that his land had been taken would receive other land of equal value. "Every Druse in Israel, and anyone who comes here from Jebel Druse (Syria) will get enough land for his livelihood," Mr. Ben-Gurion promised.

Mizrahi Oppose Small Cabinet

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Executive of the National Religious Party on Thursday afternoon decided not to support a minority Government, the Chairman of its Knesset faction, Mr. Y. Raphael, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The decision was in answer to a question by the Prime Minister the previous day whether they would support such a Government, he revealed.

The question was discussed with the President on Thursday morning. Mr. Ben-Zvi, continuing his series of consultations with Knesset factions on the possibilities of forming a new Government, received Mr. Raphael, Rabbi Mordechai Nurock and Mr. Frigia Zuares.

Mr. Raphael said he had told the President that the only way out of the present impasse was "a wall-to-wall coalition" comprising all Knesset parties except the Communists. This coalition would act as a caretaker government until the elections.

Oppose Two Elections

In reply to the President's question concerning his party's attitude to advancing the date of the general election, Mr. Raphael said that his Party saw this as implying a separation of the Knesset and Municipal elections. This they oppose because they are against "plunging the country into elections on two occasions."

Mr. Raphael took the opportunity to complain to the President of the Government's "exploitation of a rabbi (Rabbi Toledano — Minister for Religious Affairs) to attack the Chief Rabbinate."

The President will on Sunday receive another four Knesset groups. It was announced last night. At 10 o'clock he will receive a delegation of Ahdut Ha'avoda Members; at 11.30, Poalei Agudat Yisrael; at 12.30, Agudat Yisrael-Poalei Agudat Yisrael, and at 3 p.m., the Progressives.

DIRECT ELECTION OF MAYORS POSSIBLE

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, would be prepared to table a draft law next week proposing direct mayoral elections, if the prior agreement of Mapai and the General Zionists can be obtained, Mr. I. Harari, M.K., Chairman of the Progressive Party Knesset faction, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday.

Mapai circles say they would support such a bill but fear filibustering in Committee.

The General Zionists on Thursday night decided to support the separation of Knesset and Municipal elections on condition that the law for direct mayoral elections is approved by the Knesset.

These three parties control 63 votes.

Wind Blows Syrian Fire Into Kibbutz Fields

TIBERIAS. — A fire swept across the Syrian border by wind crept over hundreds of dunams of pasture in Kibbutz Dan on Thursday. The damage is estimated at thousands of pounds.

Kibbutz members, joined by volunteers from surrounding settlements, worked late into the night to put out the blaze.



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Social & Personal

Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi yesterday received a delegation of forty European immigrant women from Lydda.

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The Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y. M. Toledano, was on Wednesday the guest of the Acre Municipality, and attended the cornerstone-laying ceremony in Acre of a new yeshiva.

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On the occasion of the Ninth of July, Argentine Independence Day, the Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Rodolfo García Arias, and the staff of the Embassy, yesterday morning placed a wreath on the monument of General Jose de San Martin, the Argentine national hero, in the San Martin Wood in the Judean Hills.

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The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, on Wednesday paid courtesy calls in Jerusalem on the Minister of Interior, Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda, the Minister of Development, Mr. Mordecai Bentov, and the Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel.

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Mrs. Ogden Reid, the wife of the American Ambassador, was the guest of Hadassah women at a luncheon in Tel Aviv on Thursday. The luncheon was also given as a farewell to Mrs. William O. Baxter, wife of the outgoing U.S. Chargé d'Affaires. Among those present were Mrs. John J. Haggerty, wife of the director of the U.S. Operations Mission; wives of other embassy officials, and Hadassah members from Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

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Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., addressed the members of the Chicago Israel Bond Delegation on Thursday evening at a dinner at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. Earlier, the Bond group toured the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot where they were received by the Institute's President, Mr. Abba Eban, and the Chairman of the Institute's Executive Council, Mr. Meyer Weisgal.

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Mr. Ze'ev Sharef, Director of Inland Revenue, this week made a three-day tour of the Income Tax, Customs and Excise, and Property Tax offices in Tiberias, Safad, Nazareth, Nahariya and Acre and met with the Mayors and Local Councils of these towns.

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Members of the Land of the Bible Workshop, led by Prof. D. Rudavsky, of New York University, and of the Israel Summer Workshop of the National Conference Jewish Communal Service in the U.S. visited the Hebrew University yesterday.

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Members of the Middle East Workshop of the University of Wisconsin, headed by Prof. M. Mansoor, visited the Hebrew University yesterday.

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Mrs. Eddy Gordon, Chairman of Wizo, Jerusalem, has left for Europe.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Mrs. Hilde Mendershausen, Haifa, wishes to thank all those who expressed their sympathy on the death of her husband.

Mathematics Symposium At H.U. Next Year

The first International Symposium on Mathematics to be held in Israel will take place at the Hebrew University next year, with the support of the International Mathematical Union which is an affiliate of UNESCO.

The subject of the symposium will be Linear Spaces, a relatively new field of mathematical research.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight: Jerusalem: 6.10; Tel Aviv: 6.28; Haifa: 6.22
and ends tomorrow: Jerusalem: 7.31; Tel Aviv: 7.30; Haifa: 7.35

Portion: Hukat-Bamidbar 19, 1 — 22, 1
Haftara: Shoftim, 11—1—33.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit 7.25 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im: Beit Hahalutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Arvit, 6.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (26 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.15 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.

Beit Hamoreh (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha 6.45 p.m. Arvit, 7.27 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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Antiquities Activities Being Hampered, Says Director

By SHALOM COHEN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Antiquities Department is not being allowed to develop as it should, and "certain quarters" are intent on curtailing its activities, Mr. S. Yeivin, outgoing Director of the Department, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday. Mr. Yeivin has relinquished his post because of differences with the Ministry of Education — to which the Department is attached — over the Department's scope of activities. He has been its Director since the establishment of the Department in 1948.

Replying to questions, Mr. Yeivin said that several matters needed regularizing; the Ministry did not say it would not rectify matters, but it had failed to do so. Pressed for an example, he said the Department had agreed to let the Government Tourist Corporation take over the improvement of antiquities sites for tourists. But the Corporation began to conduct excavations in various places without proper scientific supervision. "To this the Department cannot agree," Mr. Yeivin said. "The work of the Corporation must be demarcated and coordinated with the Department."

Department's Museum

Mr. Yeivin also pointed out that a committee for the planned National Museum was appointed by the Minister of Education, but without a representative of the Department of Antiquities. It has been suggested that the Department's museum become part of the new National Museum. "I cannot agree," Mr. Yeivin said. "The Department cannot exist without its museum nor the museum without the Department."

He said that his requests for a larger budget had been refused. This year's increase to IL370,000, over last year's IL343,000, did not even cover rising costs and wages. The present permanent staff of 54 is unable to cope with the mounting work. He had asked for an additional six workers and had received one.

The Department cannot mark time; it must either develop or die, Mr. Yeivin said. Excavations are started and must be continued, sites must be preserved, and ancient sites must be restored and guarded from violation. "Though I know we are a poor country, the question is not one of money but one of attitude. So long as the Ministry had the right approach I was willing to carry on."

The issue was whether the Department should merely act as an inspector of the Antiquities Law, or be a scientific body with a scientific archaeological programme.

Six Divisions

The Antiquities Department now operates through six divisions: 1) Supervises existing sites and searches for new ones; investigates plans for quarrying, roadbuilding, railways and pipelines, etc. to ensure they do not encroach on antiquities. These plans should come to the Department automatically; many do, but not all, Mr. Yeivin said. It also places watchmen at antiquities sites.

2) Organizes archaeological surveys and conducts excavations. The digs are of two kinds: emergency digs made when finds are unearthed accidentally during, for example, the digging of foundations; and larger planned excavations of known sites. Many small digs develop into big ones. Most of its excavations the Department undertakes alone. Others are in cooperation with local bodies such as the Hebrew University and the Israel Exploration Society, or with foreign groups.

3) The preservation and repair, if necessary, of antiquities. This would be a big division were its budget not so small, Mr. Yeivin, reeling off a long list of places restored and repaired, said much more needed to be done.

4) The museum, which had to start from scratch, since the Mandatory museum was located in Jordan. Its collection is derived from digs, finds, a few gifts, purchases, and exchanges with foreign museums.

5) A museum library of 9,000 volumes, and scientific archives, indispensable to the Department, and also built from scratch.

6) A research secretariat and publications, the latter including a quarterly, guides to sites, and popular booklets on archaeology. This division organized the "Friends of Antiquities," to which some 140 amateur archaeologists now belong. They are the unofficial scouts who keep the Department informed of what is happening in their locality.

Mr. Yeivin said he would leave at the end of July. He is a lecturer on the Biblical Period at the Tel Aviv University, besides directing the excavations at Tel Gat. He also intends to write.

35 Jerusalem Gardens Get Cash Prizes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Thirty-five cash prizes, ranging from IL25 to IL100, were awarded to Jerusalemites on Thursday for keeping the best gardens in the city. The awards are made annually by the Jerusalem Municipality and the Development Authority.

First prize of IL100 went to Mr. Eliezer Treinan, of Kiryat Yovel; prizes of IL75 each went to Mr. Eliezer Segal of Beit Hakerem and Mrs. Hava Grunvag, of Kiryat Yovel; and three prizes of IL50 each went to Mr. Y. Kolav, of Kiryat Yovel, Mr. Ezra Yemin, of Katamon Vav and Mr. Moshe Hali of Katamon Vav.

Twenty-five other residents each received prizes of IL25 and 97 participants were awarded certificates of merit.

The winners were congratulated by Mr. Moshe Levin, Director of the Development Authority; Mr. Mordechai Ish-Shalom, Jerusalem Vice-Mayor, who noted that 850 Jerusalemites were receiving a 25 per cent reduction on the water they use for irrigating; Mr. Z. Venetik, Chairman of the Amateur Gardeners Association, who discussed plans for expanding the Association, and Mrs. Zippora Cherniak, one of the judges.

Highest Population Increase in Lachish

The population of Israel grew by 55,718 (2.8%) in 1958 and reached 2,031,672 by the end of the year, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported on Thursday.

The highest rate of growth was in the south, in the Lachish area, and in Galilee (Beersheba district — 9.9%, Ashkelon — 5.9%, Safad — 4.8% and Acre — 4.6%).

The increase in the three urban districts was close to the average, and lower in the central district and the valleys.

The urban population is 76% of the total, and there is still a decided concentration in large communities generally: 67.6% of the population lives in 30 cities of over 10,000; 16.1% in 73 towns of from 2,000 to 10,000, and 16.3% in 798 settlements of less than 2,000.

But the picture is changing: in the first census at the end of 1948 the three large cities included more than half the population; in 1953 the figure was 39%, and in 1958 — 34.7%.

SPIRITS. — Twelve out of every 100 West Germans claim to have met a ghost, according to the Public Opinion Institute of Allensbach, South Germany.

Norman Vincent Peale Arriving Today

Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, noted American theologian and Protestant leader, is scheduled to arrive in Israel this morning through Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem. He will be accompanied by his wife and three children.



Dr. Peale is author of the best-seller, "The Power of Positive Thinking," which has sold 2,500,000 copies.

He will tour Jerusalem, Beersheba and the Negev, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Galilee before leaving on Monday.

Dutch-Treat Holiday For Dan Busmen

TEL AVIV. — Twenty-five members of the Dan bus cooperative will participate this year in the four-day walk in Holland. An army contingent will participate as in previous years.

The bus drivers were judged the best civilian marchers in the four-day pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Each will pay his own expenses and use his annual leave. Both the Dan and military marchers will leave for Holland next week.

The Mariners And The Albatross

LIVERPOOL (Reuter). — Thirty crew members of the "bad luck" ship Calpean Star (14,200 tons), who refused to sail the vessel from here to Oslo for repairs, have been given good discharges. Fresh crew will be signed on for the voyage to Norway next week.

All 62 members of the ship's crew staged a sitdown strike here on Monday after the Calpean Star arrived from the Antarctic with an albatross, for centuries an object of superstition among sailors. But 32 of the crew decided to complete their contracts.

The albatross was destined for a German zoo, but died of food poisoning on Monday night after eating a sausage roll.

Its death was the most recent of a series of misfortunes for the ship. The ship's main generator broke down. Its heating and hot water systems failed and for three weeks the crew had to use candles for illumination.

The striking crew were threatened with bad discharges, which could have made it difficult for them to get another ship, but the master, Captain Philip Everett-Price, has changed his mind. He said most of his crew were good men who had been led astray by a few trouble makers.

U.S. Scenario Writer Buys Pasternak Story

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Hollywood columnist Louella Parsons said on Wednesday that the Russian author Boris Pasternak had sold the film rights of his story, "The Last Summer," to an American.

Mr. Pasternak wrote "The Last Summer" before "Dr. Zhivago." The film rights have been bought by a Hollywood screenplay writer, Mr. Christopher Sergel, through an American friend of Pasternak's, Miss Parsons said.

"The Last Summer" is a love story which takes place during the summer before the Russian Revolution.

BAUDOUIN. — King Baudouin of Belgium arrived in Amsterdam by air on Wednesday for a four-day visit to the Netherlands, the first paid to that country by a Belgian Sovereign for 21 years.

Make Israel Oranges Staple Of Our Diet, Says U.K. Diplomat

Mr. James Duffy, the First Secretary (Commercial) at the British Embassy, said here this week that the United Kingdom looked forward to the continuing steady expansion of trade with Israel. He was speaking before a luncheon meeting of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce at Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv.

Reviewing Anglo-Israel trade in recent years, Mr. Duffy referred to the steady growth of trade in both directions and to the increased variety in the exports which Israel had been able to make. In the first four months of 1959, United Kingdom exports to Israel were valued at £6m., against £4.3m. in the same period last year.

Looking to the future of Israel exports, Mr. Duffy commented that United Kingdom consumption of citrus products was last year about half the quantity per head consumed 20 years earlier. Mr. Duffy remarked that the United Kingdom Health and Food authorities had done much to encourage the consumption of pure orange juice and the United Kingdom Ministry for Food was a good customer of Israel for orange concentrates.

He thought the citrus industry might consider embarking on a programme of publicity for the consumption of fruit and pure fruit juices in the United Kinkdom. The object would be to develop the market for citrus products to the point where the ordinary housewife bought oranges as a staple part of the family diet, in much the same way as she now buys milk and eggs.

Diamond Development

Mr. Duffy said he had been interested to see the development of the industrial diamond processing industry in Israel and to notice that they have obtained a substantial increase in exports in recent months, as a result of the resumption of stockpile buying of industrial diamonds in the United States.

Mr. Duffy went on to say that increased foreign currency earnings by Israel were regarded by the United Kingdom as presenting increased opportunities for British exporters to sell in Israel. The United Kingdom was a completely open market for Israel exporters, with virtually no restrictions, and the United Kingdom looked forward to the day when Israel's foreign currency earnings will be sufficient to remove restrictions on imports to Israel from the United Kingdom.

The development of Israel industry and competition from Israel in other markets was not regarded in the United Kingdom as in conflict in any way with United Kingdom interests. The development of industry in countries such as Israel, and of their ability to export their products and their technical know-how, was all part of the process of increasing industrialization and raising standards of living throughout the world.

At the moment the United Kingdom was selling textile machinery and engineering products to Israel, which, it was hoped, would enable Israel to produce exports which in turn might make Israel rich enough to be able to buy more complicated and more expensive industrial equipment from the United Kingdom.

Four Requisites

On co-operation between United Kingdom and Israel concerns for arrangements for local assembly and manufacture in Israel, Mr. Duffy said a number of successful examples were at present in operation and others were under consideration. He thought it essential for the success of such projects to recognize four things:

1) Initial developments must bear a reasonable relationship to the extent of local demand;

2) the initial development process should not be of too complicated a nature and progress should be made from simple to complicated high cost processes;

3) an adequate financial base and strict financial control were essential if the high business reputation of Israel was to be maintained, and

4) the project must be commercially attractive to the United Kingdom firm.

The Bill for the Encouragement of Foreign Investments would do much to help in that direction, and, Mr. Duffy said, it is in everyone's interest to make it a law as soon as practicable.

Mr. Duffy also talked about the functions of a Commercial Attache and said he trusted that during his tour of duty at the British Embassy, Israel businessmen would feel free to call upon him for any advice and assistance which they thought he might be able to give to further Anglo-Israel trade.

U.S. Wants World-Wide Free Trade Area

By Our Economic Correspondent

Discussions on a Free Trade Area on a much wider scale than any hitherto considered in Europe are likely to start soon, according to usually well-informed sources in Brussels.

These sources say that such discussions would be the result of United States pressure on European nations for the removal of restrictions on the import of goods from the dollar area.

The new American doctrine is reported to require that European countries shall no longer liberalize trade among themselves, except insofar as similar concessions are made for dollar imports. It is argued that the dollar problem is no longer an issue and there is no further need for discrimination.

Russia Lost 15m. Men in War

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Census figures recently published in Moscow indicate that the Soviet Union lost 15 million to 20 million males during World War II, rather than seven million as generally believed, according to the Population Reference Bureau.

The Bureau, a private, non-profit organization, said in the July issue of its Population Bulletin that the Soviet data suggests that among people aged 32 and over, there are nearly two women to every man.

These conclusions were drawn from the preliminary results of the all-union population census of 1959, published in "Izvestia" last May 10.

"The most striking revelation is how severely the male population was decimated during World War II," the Bureau said.

"The loss was originally assessed at three million, but later seven million came to be generally accepted in the West. The census indicates that a loss of 15 to 20 million males, from all causes, is closer to the actual tragic fact.

"In January, the U.S.S.R. population was 208.8 million, with women heavily outnumbering men: 55 to 45 per cent. The entire disparity in the sex ratio — amounting to 20 million persons — is concentrated in the ages 32 and over. Among those under 32, the number of males and females is approximately equal."

Weaker Than Assumed

The implications of these statistics were clear, the Population Bulletin said.

"At the end of World War II, the U.S.S.R. was far weaker in manpower resources than the Western Powers assumed. She then had only about 25 million able-bodied males between the ages 20 and 45, and about 10 million of them were mobilized for military service...

"The widespread use of women in all labour... came as much from necessity as it did from the desire to emancipate women."

The publication said that for ten years after the war the Soviet Union was "almost pathologically secretive" about population data.

"The U.S.S.R. certainly was aware that the demographic facts would reveal a serious, inherent weakness greatly impairing her bargaining position — a weakness from which she could not quickly recover.

"This might also partly explain Soviet bellicose behaviour in post-war years as well as her forceful enslavement of satellite countries such as East Germany and Hungary, which are dubious economic assets."

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JULY 9, 1959

Pop. Loan 1949/69	92½
6% Comp. Loan 55/67	77
Pal. Bearer Bds Ser. !	[illegible]
4½% Comp. Loan e)	63½
5½% Tavel Dollar	96½
6% Reg. Sterling "A" e)	101
Def. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	102½
12% Def. Bonds f)	104½
6½ Def. Bonds g)	101½
4% Loc. C. Debs f)	102½
6½% Loc. C. Debes. g)	102½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (£/dn.)	335
6½% Bonds 58/65 f)	108
ditto g)	110
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	102
ditto g)	105½
8% Deb. 59/69 f)	101½
ditto g)	102½
Igreth 6½% Deb. 58/65	100½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 55/64	
Class "A" f)	102½
Class "B" g)	108½
Rassco 8% pref. ord. sh. b)	86
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	210
Bearer Savings Cert. II'65	96½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg. d)	134½
Ata ord. 'B' sh.	108
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	102½
8% con. debt. 59/69	90½
"Teva" ord. sh. a)	97
Pal. Cold. St. (IL10.-) reg.	144½
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65 reg	95½
Nir 5% pref. sh.	89½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh. d)	101½
6½% Debs. 61/68 f)	103½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	104½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh. reg.	78
Meller o.d. sh. reg.	1060
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs. reg	77½
Assis Rejarano ord. 'B' sh. reg	72
Nesher 6% debs. "A" 55/64	120
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	69½
Dead Sea Works	308
Delek ord. sh. "C"	130
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. "A" sh. reg	67½
Ellerns Investment Corp. Ltd.	
Ord. Shares (reg.)	165
G.U.S. — Rassco Ltd.	
6½ debs. 61/68 (bearer) f	103½
Housing Loan, "A" 58/68	
4½% (bearer) f)	101½
Housing Loan, "C" 60/69	
6% reg. g)	97½
Clico Ltd.	
6% Debs. 61/64 (bearer) c)	101½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.800.

Notices to the Public

REVENUE STAMPS

In accordance with Article 40 of the Revenue Stamps Ordinance, a copy or duplicate copy of a document may be stamped at a lower tax rate (except in the case of copy of a lease contract) if the same copy states that the full revenue has been stamped on the original copy of the document in question.

As from July 15, 1959, persons living in other than the three main cities may apply to the customs at Safad, Acre, Nazareth, Hadera, Natanya, and Beersheba in all matters pertaining to the examination of original documents and the authorization of copies of documents.

E. Gildan,
In charge of Revenue Stamps

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 410, from Istanbul, 1630; El Al 212, from N.Y., London and Athens 1730.

DEPARTURES: El Al 409, to Istanbul, 0900; Olympic 601, to Athens, Rome, Paris and London, 0940; B.E.A. 129, to Athens, Zurich and London, 0955; Alitalia 455, to Athens and Rome, 1030; T.W.A. 741, to Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, and N.Y., 1055. El Al 421, to Rome, Munich and Vienna, 1400; El Al 209, to Athens, Paris and N.Y., 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 208, from N.Y., Paris and Rome, 1330; B.E.A. 128, from London, Zurich and Athens, 1955; Olympic 602, from London, Paris, Rome and Athens, 2355; T.W.A. 740 from N.Y., Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens, 2255, El Al 422, from Munich and Rome, 0555 (Sun.).

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

FRIDAY

JERUSALEM: Moriah, Bak'a Moria, 3431.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63536. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gvirol. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. JAFFA: Sa'ad, 24 Sderot Yerushalayim, 81445. RAMAT GAN: Hadassah, Rehov Katznelson, Givatayim, 72271. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 24 Stampfer. REHOVOT: Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1091. HOLON: Rivek, Struma Sq. NATANYA: Hanassi.
HAIFA: Hagiborim, 36 Hagiborim. Halissa, 67400.

SATURDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Ruhama, 34 David Yellin, 2788.
TEL AVIV (day): Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 23578. Bilsky, Dizengoff Circle, 26348. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63253. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr. 32084 (Night): Pilersdorf, 27 Nahlat Binyamin, 64088 Blumenfeld, 306 Dizengoff, 23040. Moscowitz, 25 King George, 62650. Avrahami, 9 Erlinger, 32355, Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr. 32084. JAFFA: 10 Rehov 4, 82769. RAMAT GAN: Hatichon, 86 Uziel, Ramat Yitzhak, 71949. PETAH TIKVA: Russell, Rothschild-Herzl. REHOVOT: Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1091. HOLON: Rivek, Struma Sq. NATANYA: Hanassi.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2980.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

FRIDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Horn, 30 King George, 2746. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Har-Even, 15 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 78 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Karen Kayemet, 51374.

SATURDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Altschuler, 8 Straus, 4071. Dr. Gruenwald, 23 Bin-Nun, 62368.
TEL AVIV: Same as Friday.

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli:** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:** — Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists' House, 9.30 p.m.

• **Tours:** — Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon. New University Campus.

• **Zoo:** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Today: 8-3.30; tomorrow: 8-4.

• **Exhibitions:** — Artists House, 10-1, 4-6. Hedwig Grossmann and Rudolf Lehmann exhibit their works. "White Cycle" — Paintings by Shoshana Heimann.

Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd., Tel. 63737. Est. 1935. Jerusalem's oldest art gallery. Works by Israel's leading artists, in oil, gouache, woodcuts, drawings, miniatures. Come in and browse around 9-1, 3-7, Friday, 9-2. All purchases mailed upon request.

Rina Gallery — Israel's significant artists. Suppliers to George Jensen, Inc. and Bonier's, N.Y. 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka (Entrance Yanai St.) Tel. 5910.

Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., Tel. 5049: Exhibition of oil paintings by Fanny Hefter and 12 Israel artists. Today: 10-1; 3-6. Tomorrow: 10-2 only.

Department of Antiquities, 26 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions: Beit Shean excavations. Chalcolithic ossuaries from Azor. Also permanent exhibition: Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

• **Bezalel Museum:** — Bezalel National Museum, 9 to 1; 3.30 to 6. Fridays 9 to 1. Saturdays 10 to 1.

Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art; Paintings and sculpture by the New Horizons group; Sculptors as Printmakers and Draughtsmen; Archaeological pieces; Primitive and modern sculpture.

The Bezalel National Museum's Art Library open daily from 9 to 1 and 3.30 to 6, and on Fridays from 9 to 1. Closed on Saturdays. On show: Newly-Acquired Books.

Where to go

Recorded Concert (outdoors). Programme of French Music. Poulenc, Suite Francaise; Couperin, Concert No. 6 in B-flat; Saint Saens, Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, Op. 28; Bizet, L'Arlésienne Suite No 1; Ravel, La Valse. 8.30 p.m. at Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Z.O.A. House:** — Tourist Service, 9 a.m. — 1 p.m.

• **Tourist Service:** — Visit Hadassah Club, 30 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239. Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:** — Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:** — Oil Paintings, sketches by Ruth Bamberger. Tel Aviv Museum, Today & tomorrow 10-1. Children's self-portraits "without mirror." Paintings and sketches by Esther Peretz Arad. Helena Rubinstein Art Pavilion, Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 6-10.

Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv, Today and tomorrow 10-1.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — Giftware Exhibition at Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot; Today: 10-1.

• **Tourist Centre:** — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz. Tel. 67955

KIRYAT HAIM

• **U.S. Songsters:** — The Weavers sing at Beit Ha'am tonight.

GIVATAYIM

• **Yiddish Comedy:** — Dzigan & Szumacher, Noga Hall.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Saturday Music Hour:** — Organ music and these records: Moussorgsky-Ravel, Pictures at an Exhibition; Grieg, Peer Gynt Suite No. 1. 10.30 a.m. at Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:** — Habimah: "The Trees Die Standing." Ohel: "Five Finger Exercise," 8.30

• **Israel National Opera:** — "Barber of Seville." 8.30

• **U.S. Songsters:** — The Weavers sing in the Z.O.A. Garden.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — Museum of Modern Art, 1st floor, Old Masters from the Chatsworth Collection. By courtesy of the Arts Council of Great Britain. 2nd floor, Youth Aliya Paintings. Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7. 11.30 conducted tour.

Paintings by Yehudit Reichert and by new members of the Association. Artists Association, Chagall House, 24 U.N.O. Ave. 10-1, 5-8 (except Friday).

EIN HAROD

• **Exhibition:** — Ten Years of Israel Architecture, Caricatures in Israel. Open daily all July 9-12, 3-5. Admission free.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat., July 11 — "The Trees Die Standing." Sun. July 12 — "Herr Biedermann." Gedera: "The Trees Die Standing." Mon. July 13 — "Herr Biedermann." Beersheba: "The Trees Die Standing." Gvar Am: "Look Back in Anger." Tues. July 14 — "The Trees Die Standing." Rehovot: "Herr Biedermann." Wed. July 15 — "The Trees Die Standing" (popular prices). Afula: "Herr Biedermann." Thurs. July 16 — "Herr Biedermann." Kiryat Haim: "The Trees Die Standing."

All performances take place in Tel Aviv at 8.30, unless otherwise indicated.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. July 11 — "The Barber of Seville." Performance at 8.30.

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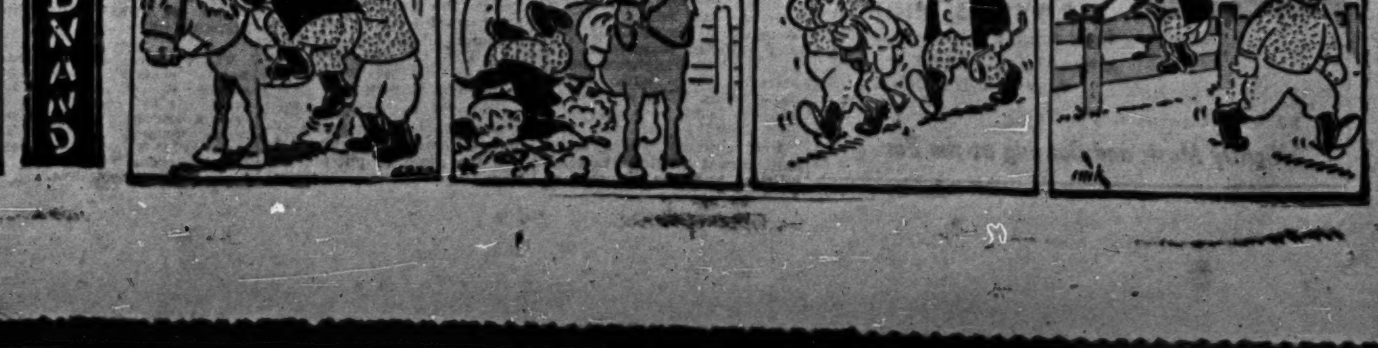
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Today's Postbag

The Weather

	°A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	50	15	26	27
Tiberias	79	16	32	34
Haifa Port	64	24	28	29
Natanya	65	20	29	30
Tel Aviv Kirya	64	20	28	29
Tel Aviv Port	71	21	26	27
Lydda Airport	54	18	29	30
Jerusalem	52	16	25	26
Beersheba	40	18	30	31
Eilat	34	22	37	38

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Prof. Chaim L. Pekeris, Head of the Department of Applied Mathematics at the Weizmann Institute, after participating in scientific congresses in Paris, the U.S., and Trieste, (by El Al).

Mr. Fred J. Isaacson, Member of the Board of Directors of New York U.J.A., and Mrs. Isaacson; Mr. Sam Blank, former U.J.A. Chairman, Miami, Florida, and Mrs. Blank; Mr. Melvin Sawyer, U.J.A. leader, Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. Sawyer; Rabbi and Mrs. Baruch Silverstein, New York City; Rabbi and Mrs. Morris Schussheim, Providence, R.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bernard, New York City; Mr. Hy Brody, Chicago, Ill. and Judge Ben J. Goldman, Springfield, Ohio, all prominent U.J.A. workers.

Mrs. Sol Luber, of Belle Harbor, N.Y., and Mrs. Barbara Schaffer, of Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the Bond Drive.

DEPARTURES

Jonkheer Johan Q. Bas Backer, the Netherlands Ambassador, for six weeks' home leave, (by K.L.M.)

Judge and Mrs. Louis Levinthal, for Switzerland, after a six-week visit, (by El Al).

Prof. David Ginsburg of the Technion, for Zurich, for a series of lectures in Zurich, Paris, Stockholm and Copenhagen, (by El Al).

Dr. A. Halevi of the Technion, for New York, to engage in isotope research work for a year at Cornell University on the invitation of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, (by El Al).

Dr. M. Landau, Director of Mif'al Hapayis, for Stockholm, for the opening of the World Jewish Congress next month and on affairs of the International Organization of Government Lotteries, of which he is Chairman, (by El Al).

Mrs. Leona Achituv, Director of the Guest Department of the Bond Office in Jerusalem, for Europe.

THE AIR FORCE on Thursday was reinforced with additional pilots and navigators with the graduation of another class from the Air School, at a ceremony held "somewhere in Israel" in the presence of the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov.

* * *

THE DETENTION of Ya'acov Halprin, arrested on June 9 on suspicion of being involved in the Eilat forged notes scandal, was yesterday extended for 15 days by the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court.

* * *

A DISPLAY of winter footwear for the coming season, including vulcanized boots, overshoes, Wellington boots and slippers, was held at the Eden Hotel in Jerusalem yesterday by Hamgaper, Ltd., of Haifa Bay.

Southern T.A. Defended Against 'Air Attack'

TEL AVIV. — Thousands of members of the air defence service on Thursday took part in air raid precaution exercises in south Tel Aviv, which emphasized rescue measures.

Removal of "wounded" from "damaged areas," rescue work in the upper storeys of "bombed" buildings, extinguishing of "fires," and first aid treatment to "wounded" were carried out in all sections of the exercise area.

The first siren warning was sounded at 10.30 a.m. and then "enemy" planes swept in to hit several houses in Rehov Levinsky, Salameh Road, and other points. Air defence workers, however, quickly gained control of the situation.

The police, fire brigade and Magen David Adom worked together smoothly with the air raid wardens. *(Itim)*

Sephardi Rabbis Caution 'Hatzofe'

The Organization of Sephardi Rabbis has decided to notify the National Religious Party daily, "Hatzofe," that Sephardi rabbis will stop placing paid notices of marriages in the newspaper unless it ceases its attacks on Rabbi Toledano, Minister for Religious Affairs.

The Organization is headed by the Rabbi of Ramat Gan, Rabbi Eliahu Pardess, and the Rabbi of Ramle, Rabbi Abuhatzira. It was formerly headed by Rabbi Toledano, but was reorganized some six months ago.

AIRPORT HOTEL TO BE CLOSED DOWN

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The airport hotel will close down by the end of this year and the restaurant will be established in its place on the second floor of the airport building, Mr. Meir Reiss, the manager, announced on Thursday.

Work on breaking down walls to make way for large halls has already started. The space vacated by the restaurant will be used for Customs, police, and banking offices as well as waiting halls for passengers. *(Itim)*

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Israel Tourists Stream Abroad, Traffic Exceeds Previous Years

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The exodus of Israelis travelling as tourists to Europe has been stepped up greatly this month, it is learned from leading travel and airline offices here. Travel agents forecast that this season's stream of Israelis going abroad will far exceed that of any previous years and will run into several tens of thousands.

The travel season is expected to reach its peak late this month and continue at the same pace throughout August and September.

Incoming tourism has dropped somewhat compared to April and May, but is as good as, and perhaps slightly better than during the same period last year, it is learned. The pressure on incoming planes and ships is expected to rise again before the high holidays in early October.

Flying has gained in popularity with Israel tourists, 46 scheduled planes leaving Lydda Airport this week. Bookings vary from 60 per cent to full up. Mr. E. Lazerson, the El Al spokesman, said that the Israel Airline's average outgoing load factor was over 70 per cent.

The most travelled El Al routes nowadays were to Zurich, Rome, and Paris, in that order. The El Al campaign to encourage tourism to and from Cyprus has also begun to show quick results, the airline having recently switched from Dakotas to Constellations.

Heavily Booked

Zim ships to Europe are heavily booked, despite stiff competition from Turkish and Italian lines sailing from Haifa. Zim dormitory and tourist class berths are fully booked for the next few weeks, though some first and second class places may still be obtained.

Also in demand by Israelis have been sea cruises and combined hotel and sightseeing tours arranged by several local travel agencies. A regular 12-day cruise, plus 14 days in Europe, organized by Patra, costs IL775, all inclusive.

"The $100 allowance that Israelis can now get legally has given a tremendous impetus to tourism of Israelis," Mr. J. Padwa, Manager of the Patra Agency's Tourist Department, told *The Post*. For instance, at the best hotels in Cyprus a 14-day stay with full board can easily be managed for less than $100. The current exchange rate for the $100 allowance is IL2.520 per dollar, and for the additional $10, IL1.800.

Travel agents point out that tickets to Italy, Switzerland and France are in greatest demand by Israelis, with Germany attracting many who want to clear up restitution claims, with Cyprus, Austria and Britain being next in line.

Undoubtedly, the most unpleasant aspect of travelling abroad for Israelis is obtaining visas. The local offices of the Ministry of the Interior are crowded and noisy with residents trying to obtain passports and exit visas. The Italian Consulate here, in particular, is often crowded with applicants, as the Consul prefers to see those to whom he issues visas. In most other cases, travel agents obtain visas for their clients as part of their service.

Nabulsi Acquitted of Murdering Wife

TEL AVIV. — Lufti Nabulsi, 29, was on Thursday acquitted by the District Court of the charge of murdering his wife. Zarifa Nabulsi, 26-year-old mother of six children, was found dead with four bullets in her body in front of her home in Tel Arish, near Holon, last August.

Judges P. Avissar and E. Malchi gave Nabulsi the benefit of the doubt, while Judge M. Czernobilsky found there was insufficient proof of guilt. Three separate judgments were handed down.

In his judgment, Judge Avissar said the main doubt arose from the statement to police by the seven-year-old daughter of the accused. The little girl said that someone had called her mother in Hebrew to come down the stairs. She did not say it was her father, a fact she would not have left out had it indeed been her father.

Judge Avissar noted the difficulties that had arisen in connection with testimony for the prosecution. The accused's two brothers, Ahmad and Ednan, refused to testify (they were each jailed one month for contempt of court). Also, in opposition to his view, the other two Judges decided not to admit as evidence a confession signed by Nabulsi, which Nabulsi later charged had been extracted from him under police pressure. Therefore, only circumstantial evidence remained.

Against Accused

A number of facts were against the accused, said Judge Avissar. Nabulsi had taken out a one-year life insurance policy for IL15,000 for his wife and the policy was due to expire at the end of the month in which the murder occurred. It had also been established by a police ballistics expert that the murder had been carried out with a gun owned by the Nabulsi family. The accused's two brothers were proved to have been in different cities at the time. Neighbours testified as to quarrels between the couple. It was also difficult to imagine, said Judge Avissar, that a Moslem woman would come down the stairs in her nightgown if an unknown voice had called her.

Judge Malchi, in his judgment, declared he had not been convinced of the accused's guilt beyond all doubt. At the same time, the little girl's statement to the police should not be taken as factual because she had not testified in court and because she may have imagined the whole thing after waking up and hearing her mother had been killed. In connection with the life insurance, Judge Malchi noted that the accused had taken it out for purposes of getting a loan. Lastly, the victim might have gone down in her nightgown at the voice of some man with whom she had intimate relations.

Judge Czernobilsky found there had simply not been enough evidence to convict the accused. Motives alone did not constitute proof. The victim might have gone down in her nightgown because she was called by a woman. The murder weapon could have been accessible to any member of the family, a relative or person who came to the house, and, with so many possibilities, it could not be clearly established that it was the accused who had committed the murder. *(Itim)*

Life Imprisonment For Murder

TEL AVIV. — Mohammed Abu-Riash, 29, of Jaffa, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Tel Aviv District Court on Thursday for the murder last February of Hassan Abu-Riash, the husband of his cousin, Aziza.

The verdict was based on the confession of the accused, made of his free will before the police and in the Magistrates Court. The victim was killed with a meat cleaver while asleep in his home in Jaffa. The weapon was found in a nearby yard, wrapped in blood-soaked clothes belonging to the accused.

The verdict was handed down by Relieving President M. Kennet and Judges J. Gavison and Dr. I. Zundelewicz.

New Development In Salomon Murder Case

TEL AVIV. — Nine persons hitherto not connected with the Avigail Salomon murder case are being interrogated by police, it was disclosed by the police representative, Mr. H. Gefen, in the District Court here on Thursday.

The court was hearing an application for bail by Zion Salomon, the murdered woman's husband, who is being held on a charge of strangling his wife in Kibbutz Givat Brenner last January.

Mr. Gefen said Zion Salomon had revealed a new aspect of the case by mentioning two names during the course of the preliminary hearings. "At the request of the accused, we are investigating a new angle and we must contact additional witnesses," he said.

Judge E. Malchi ordered the accused to remain in detention until hearings are continued on his application on July 31. *(Itim)*

Blocked Spring Bursts Syrian-Made Dam

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — The Dufeila spring, which supplies water for irrigating the fields of Kibbutz Shamir in Upper Galilee, blocked by the Syrians on Tuesday, flowed at a trickle on Thursday morning, the waters apparently having burst the dam.

U.N. observers have been carrying out an investigation on the Syrian side of the border for the past two days and will report on their findings to the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission today (Friday).

The Acting Chief-of-Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, Col. R.W. Rickert, on Thursday called on Dr. Avraham Biran, head of the Foreign Ministry's Armistice Affairs Division.

Kerosene Use In Cars Again Banned

Regulations against the use of kerosene in motor vehicles will again be enforced on the roads and in gas stations now that they have been renewed for six months, the Inspection Division of the Tax and Excise Office announced yesterday.

The violation of the regulations provides for penalties of up to a year's imprisonment or a fine of IL5,000 or both.

THE METZUDA cafe, the newest addition to Safad's tourist attractions, was opened on Thursday. The cafe, with seats for 500, was designed by Mr. Y. Miroslavsky, a local architect.

Hamashbir Votes To Decentralize

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The separation of the industrial and commercial departments of Hamashbir Hamerkazi was resolved upon at the final session of Hamashbir's Council meeting at Beit Liessin here on Thursday.

It was also decided to streamline the organization by cutting the number of its departments from 17 to five, which will be semi-autonomous units with one overall management.

Senior employees are to be co-opted onto the management by increasing the membership in the General Council and the management of the various departments.

The Settlement Sector of Hamashbir came in for a mild rebuke for insisting on maintaining its own independent garment departments, and was asked to reconsider its stand.

Seek Finances

It was also resolved to seek the assistance of the Histadrut Executive in mobilizing additional funds needed to expand Hamashbir's activities. Although Hamashbir's capital resources have increased steadily in recent years, they are considered insufficient for development purposes.

In the debates which preceeded voting on the resolutions, representatives of the consumers' societies asked for benefits to enable their shops to compete with the new supermarkets. They asked for the elimination of middlemen's profits and strict supervision of quality and packaging, in addition to price reductions.

The recommendations, drawn up by a special 15-man committee, were adopted unanimously.

Israel-Philippine Co. To Work Plantation

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An Israel-Philipine company has been established to organize the working of a 4,000-dunam plantation in the Philippines, it was learned on Thursday.

Cotton, sugar cane and tobacco will be grown in the plantation and Israel will provide experts and supply fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation equipment. The value of these supplies is estimated at $456,000.

The Philippine owner of the plantation had asked U.S. experts to prepare a detailed plan but rejected this in favour of one worked out by a member of Kibbutz Na'an.

Israel-Philippine cooperation in the agricultural field was first discussed when the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, visited Manila some time ago.

IRRIGATION MATERIAL FOR PHILIPPINES

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mr. Harry Stonehill, Manila industrialist, said here on Thursday that that he had bought $1m. worth of irrigation equipment in Israel for his farms in the Philippines.

He made the disclosure prior to leaving for New York by El Al. Mr. Stonehill also said that he had conducted negotiations for the dispatch of Israel experts for the operation of the equipment he has bought, and that they will leave for Manila in September.

Israel Expert Helps Thailand with Index

Thailand will adopt a consumer price index suggested by Mr. Hanoch Smith, the Assistant Government Statistician in the Central Bureau of Statistics, it was announced last night. Mr. Smith has returned from Thailand where he served for three months on behalf of the International Labour Office.

COURT REFUSES TO NULLIFY MARRIAGE

The President of the Supreme Court, Justice Olshan, yesterday rejected an application by a Jewish husband to empower the Rabbinical Court to nullify his marriage to a Christian woman. He turned down the application in view of the wife's objection and because no arrangement had been made for future support.

The applicant, Mr. Haim Albert Bilu, a driver from Jaffa, married his wife, Anna, in 1946 in a civil ceremony in Bulgaria, and came to this country two years later. Relations between them deteriorated and they separated two years ago. Mr. Bilu applied to the Tel Aviv Rabbinical Court to nullify his marriage, which has no validity under Jewish law.

His wife applied to the Rabbinical Court to reconciliate them, but it declined to hear the application until it had been empowered to do so by the Supreme Court President, because a non-Jewish woman was involved. The couple have two children.

Mr. Bilu told the Court that he was prepared to support his children, but was not financially able to support his wife as well. *(Itim)*

PROFESSOR Y. LANDAU has been elected Chairman of the 40-member Council of the Jerusalem branch of the Israel Medical Association. Dr. R. Klasmer and Dr. Y. Halfon have been chosen vice-chairmen, and Dr. A. Zlotnik, Secretary.

AWNINGS

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New Diamond Centre in B'sheba

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA.—A branch of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to serve the south from Gedera to Eilat and a local centre for the diamond industry were opened here on Thursday in a double ceremony by Mayor David Touviyahu and the Director-General of the Ministry, Mr. Michael Tsur.

The latter stressed the need for opening a Ministry branch in Beersheba, now the focal point of the south, and disclosed that three more diamond-cutting and polishing centres will be opened within the next two years.

The cornerstone of the second one will be laid in Jerusalem next week, while the third and fourth centres will be set up eventually in Eilat and Ashdot Yam. Such centres, Mr. Tsur said, are more efficient than single plants. Four thousand workers are now employed in the diamond industry and each brings the Government a yearly net income of $2,500.

Mr. Tsur told *The Jerusalem Post* that Mahteshim, Ltd., in cooperation with the Weizmann Institute, will submit to the Ministry a plan for establishing an IL18m. petro-chemical plant in Beersheba. The Ministry is to decide between Beersheba and Haifa for the site, but will probably choose the former.

Setting up of the Ministry's branch was necessitated by the increased development in the south. Business was previously divided between the Tel Aviv and Jerusalem offices.

Calcutta Boy Is Factory's Pride

Fourteen-year-old Yosef Salomon, who came to Israel with his parents 18 months ago from Calcutta, was pointed out with special pride to the guests at the opening of the new diamond-cutting centre in Beersheba.

Yosef started to learn the diamond cutting and polishing trade only ten weeks ago. He now earns IL150 to IL180 a month, as much as an average girl can earn after working in the trade for two years.

His foreman is certain that Yosef will be taking home as much as IL300-400 a month within six months.

The boy who is the national table tennis champion in his age group told your correspondent that he wants to become the diamond-cutting champion.

EURATOM CHIEF GETS RAFAEL CREDENTIALS

The Israel Ambassador to Belgium, Mr. Gideon Rafael, on Wednesday presented his letters of credence as Israel representative to the Euratom Committee to the President of the Committee, it was officially announced last night.

Greek Communists On Trial as Spies

ATHENS (Reuter). — The trial began before a military court in Athens on Thursday of Manolis Glezos and 19 other Greeks, described by the prosecution as Communists, on charges of espionage.

They all face life imprisonment or the death penalty if convicted.

The indictment said the Communist Party of Greece, "as a section of International Communism, is not directed by the ideals of the Greek nation and the Greek race, but solely by the international aims of Communism, which coincides absolutely with the imperialist aims of Soviet Russia."

Glezos, 36, editor of the extreme left-wing Athens newspaper "Avghi," was arrested last December. He became a hero of the Greek Resistance in 1941 when he hauled down the Swastika from the Acropolis, the Greek National Monument.

The trial has aroused a storm of protest in Communist-bloc countries, and TASS reported on Thursday that Soviet President Voroshilov had written to King Paul of Greece telling him of the "concern felt by the Soviet public opinion for the fate of Manolis Glezos."

Left-wing Greek Cypriots yesterday demonstrated in Nicosia steets in protest against the trial.

Polyethylene Plant Urged to Be Set Up

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Erection of a plant for the tion costs for polyethylene raw material for the plastics industry, has been strongly recommended in a report submitted to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir.

The report, made by Mr. E. Erdreich, a U.S industrial expert advising the Ministry, declares that Israel production costs for poly-ethylene are not higher than those elsewhere.

The plant will cost between IL10m. and IL18m. to put up, and will comprise part of the planned expansion of the petro-chemical industry resulting from the increased production of the Haifa oil refinery.

U.K. Union Rejects Labour Atom Policy

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man (Reuter). — M.P.'s of all parties were last night discussing the decision of Britain's biggest union, the Transport and General Workers, a few hours earlier to reject the Labour Party's proposal for a non-nuclear club of all nations except the U.S. and Russia.

The Union called on the Labour Party to make a clear declaration that it will base its future policy on "a complete and permanent cessation by Britain of the testing of Nuclear weapons."

The Union decision followed the line advocated by Mr. Frank Cousins, its General Secretary.

Of the 760 delegates present, about 50 on a show of hands voted against the Union's seven-point resolution.

Two Port Workers Cleared of Smuggling

TEL AVIV. — Two warehouse workers in Jaffa Port were on Thursday cleared by the Magistrates Court of breach of trust and smuggling. Avraham Dekel, 38, and Arye Hochman, 37, were under suspicion of not having prevented the removal of five packages of sheets of laminated plastic from the port in October 1957. The material had been labelled as iron containers.

The Court ruled that the two men had acted in accordance with their authority and in accordance with the the description of the contents on the official document covering the packages. The prosecution had based its charges on the testimony of another warehouse worker, Mr. Dan Morris, who told police he had warned the two men of the suspected contents of the package. During the course of the hearings, however, Mr. Morris was declared a hostile witness at the request of the prosecution itself. *(Itim)*

Weissburg Hungarian Zionist, Dead in T.A.

TEL AVIV. — Dr. Haim Weissburg, a leading Hungarian Zionist, died here yesterday aged 66.

The funeral will leave his home at 20 Rehov Hahashmal at 11.00 this morning.

Dr. Weissburg founded the Hungarian-language Israel daily paper "Uj Kelet."

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Swed Disappears, Trial Delayed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The fourth attempt to hold the trial of Meir Swed, the owner of "The Treasure House" antiques shop here, proved abortive again on Thursday, because the accused did not appear in court.

Swed has been charged with illegally receiving $5,000 in foreign currency from Dr. Howard Werner and his wife, tourists from Chicago. The Werners have already twice postponed their returning to the U.S. in order to appear as prosecution witnesses. They have decided to leave Israel today.

Chief Inspector Y. Menkes, appearing on behalf of the State Attorney, told the Magistrates Court on Thursday that Swed has disappeared and could not been found. However, Magistrate Rubin rejected the prosecution's request to declare Swed's IL1,000 bail forfeit, because Swed had not received sufficient notice to appear in court. Magistrate Rubin also refused to hold the trial in Swed's absence because the accused had not entered a plea.

The trial is now scheduled for early next week.

H.U. STUDENT FOUND DEAD IN ROOM

A Hebrew University student, Yitshak Grestel of Natanya, was found dead in his room in Jerusalem's Talbieh quarter on Thursday. His landlord, who was bringing the student his mail, found the body and called an ambulance, which took it to Ziv Hospital. Police believe that the death was due to natural causes. *(Itim)*

T.A. Opens City Camp Season

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Only experienced instructors were chosen this year to look after the children in the Tel Aviv municipal summer camps, Mrs. M. Ben Porath, Chairman of the Municipal Committee for Youth and Sports, told the press on the official opening of the camp season yesterday. There is one instructor for every 20 children, she said.

Some 750 children at the Tel Baruch camp, all wearing blue caps, gathered in the camp's square where they were greeted by Mrs. Ben Porath, and Dr. S. Levin, head of the Municipal Education Department.

The children, aged 6—14 have been organized into groups named after their activities. The "Flyers to the Moon" have already started constructing a cardboard "Sputnik" and the "Happy Skippers" are building models of ships.

The daily schedule, which begins at 8 a.m. when the children are picked up at their homes, includes swimming, gymnastics, singing, folk dancing and a rest period in the afternoon. Three meals are served in the dining halls.

The 350 children at the Givat Aliya camp have a somewhat different routine and camp arrangements. Most of them being needy children from Jaffa and adjacent quarters, the campers are given more individual care. The construction of this camp is also designed to give a feeling of "one big family."

A third municipal camp, in Bat Yam, will be officially opened on Sunday.

Danish Boat Death Toll, 55

HADERSLEV, Denmark (Reuter). — Fifty-five persons perished in flames or drowned in trying to save themselves when a lake pleasure-boat blew up here on Wednesday, according to latest figures last night.

Frogmen were still bringing up the dead.

Police have identified 31 bodies, most of them Danes, but many of the dead were unrecognizably burned. Two of those identified are local schoolgirls and one a small boy.

Police estimate there were 90 to 100 persons on board the 50-foot boat, the Tourist.

An official of the Danish Government Ship Inspection Office said that the boat was licensed to carry only 35 passengers. It had formerly been permitted to carry 75 but at the last inspection in May this was reduced to 35 because there was provision for only 37 lifebelts.

A provisional report said the explosion was caused by a petrol leak when the skipper-owner tried to rectify the fuel supply after his engine cut out in mid-lake. The skipper, Hans Riistofte, 61, is in hospital with burns and severe shock.

Stranded Turk Sailors To Return Home

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHKELON. — The three Turkish sailors who were stranded in Ashkelon on Sunday, and who have since remained in the police barracks as guests of the Ashkelon police, on Thursday were handed over to the Turkish Consul in Tel Aviv. They are to return to Turkey by ship.

The three men were stranded when they landed in Ashkelon in a lifeboat when their ship anchored off the coast, the captain believing he had reached his destination, Gaza. When he discovered his error she hoisted anchor before the three seamen returned.

Before leaving Ashkelon, they sold their lifeboat to lifesavers working on the beach for IL150. The lifesavers had helped them get ashore in the rough seas.



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Czechs Deny Travel Ban On Foreign Envoys

LONDON (Reuter). — The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry on Thursday charged the British Foreign Office, Reuters, the B.B.C. and other foreign agencies with spreading false reports that the movements of foreign diplomats in Prague have recently been restricted.

The Czechoslovak statement said: "The fact is that the police have in the past week warned various diplomats travelling by car to Slovakia that local floods have made a part of the highway impassable and that they would therefore have to use a diversion."

A British Foreign Office spokesman, answering a question at his press conference on Thursday, denied that Britain had protested in Prague. Informal representations had been made but no protest, he said.

The British spokesman added that the British Embassy in Prague had now been informed that all roads to Slovakia were open.

Cables in Brief

HOME. — Robin Douglas-Home, one-time suitor of Sweden's Princess Margarethe, on Thursday married an 18-year-old London model, Sandra Paul, at the fashionable church of St. James' in Piccadilly, London.

BEQUEST. — A 47-year-old spinster of Fayetteville, Arkansas, has left the bulk of her $700,000 estate to the United Nations for the furtherance of peace.

RAILWAYS. — Indonesia has nationalized 11 Dutch-owned railway companies. The owners, to whom Indonesia had been paying rent, live in Holland.

Row Breaks over Tennis Club's Barring Bunche

NEW YORK, (Reuter). — U.N. Under-Secretary Ralph Bunche, the American Negro Nobel Peace Prize winner, cannot become a member of the West Side Tennis Club — America's Wimbledon — he disclosed on Wednesday.

Dr. Bunche said he had been informed by the President of the club, Mr. Wilfred Burgland, that it excluded Negroes and Jews from membership.

Dr. Bunche had been enquiring about membership for his son who was taking tennis lessons from the club professional. He was told that if the club were to admit a Negro there would be 200 or 300 resignations.

The Jewish Labour Committee yesterday appealed to the United States Lawn Tennis Association to move Davis Cup matches from the West Side Tennis Club because of its bias.

It asked the U.S.L.T.A. to move future cup matches to another tennis club where Althea Gibson, Negro star, and Dick Savitt and Vic Seixas, Jewish players "could not only play but also become members if they chose."

A spokesman for the New York City Commission for Intergroup Relations said, "We will do everything in our power to see that all city support is withdrawn from the Club if it continues this policy. We are investigating now just what city support the club does get — police protection for example — that might be withdrawn."

The spokesman said the city had no legal powers to enforce any changes in the Club's policy, but it did have the power to call a hearing at which officials of the Club would be called to testify.

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De Gaulle for Global Nato Policy

'Anarchy' Through Lack of Western Coordination

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Paris.—

SUMMER is not the best season to visit this beautiful city, but this is the right moment for an inquiring reporter to try to get to the bottom of the present serious difference between the United States and her French ally.

For that difference, underlined by as stubborn a personage as President Charles de Gaulle, could weaken or even destroy NATO. It is potentially far more dangerous than the present wave in Britain of what the West Germans bluntly call "appeasement."

The points of the Franco-American dispute are chiefly three. I shall analyze the first — President de Gaulle's insistent demand for a three-power group or committee consisting of the United States, Britain and France to plan a global strategy.

This demand has already provoked irritation in the United States and elsewhere. De Gaulle has been accused of trying to set up a triumvirate to run NATO. He has been charged with seeking an influence altogether beyond France's real power and importance. He is said to be driven by a demoniac urge to restore France's historical "glory" without being in any sense willing to pay the price or make the sacrifices such an aim would require.

Disastrous Effects

If these charges are true, then indeed de Gaulle seems doomed to failure. In that case, especially if disturbed by disappointments in other fields, he may decide to make — or rather to persevere in — further disruptive decision, like the one refusing to have American missile bases in France unless Frenchmen are in charge of them. Should he do so, NATO would fall apart and West Europe might well opt for "neutralism" or even worse.

Therefore, a reporter's first task here should be to find out exactly what the French demand for the three-power directing committee really means. Here is an answer based on several conversations with French officials in a position to know.

First of all, President de Gaulle considers that the Communists are engaged in a permanent world-wide offensive which non-Communists must meet everywhere. Already some French are convinced that communism is thoroughly entrenched within the government and elsewhere in Morocco, and that it will not be long before the Americans are invited out of the great air bases.

NATO, as now conceived, is limited to the defense of West Europe and Algeria (many Americans overlook this last detail). Though not perfectly organized, though lacking in effectives (not least because of the withdrawals of French troops from Europe to Algeria), it has prevented any further Soviet advance into Europe unless at Berlin.

General de Gaulle does not therefore seek to impose his three-power directorate on NATO or on West Europe. Its task should be, he insists, the defence of the entire world outside the NATO area, notably the Middle East and the Far East.

At present, the defence of the Far East is being undertaken by the United States, with such local allies (including Australia and New Zealand) as are available and willing. In the Middle East, the United States, Britain and France each have independent policies with results that are anything but satisfactory. At Suez the results of uncoordinated policies were disastrous. American action in Lebanon, English action in Jordan, was partly successful although there is wavering in both countries.

Western 'Summit?'

But Iraq succumbed to a "neutralism" that can at any time turn into communism. And, above all, in Africa, each country seems bent on going it alone with the result that the Soviets, aided by the insanely prejudiced Nasser of Egypt, are successfully using local nationalism first to liberate and then to subvert half a dozen countries.

De Gaulle wants to end this "anarchy" and induce the heads of the states to plan together now to act together in the future, if necessary anywhere in the world, exactly as F.D.R. and Churchill planned the strategy of World War II.

Nor does the French President expect a "free ride" with three powers doing the planning and America the shooting. He is ready to undertake a fair share of the military burden of three-power action so planned anywhere in the world.

Such is the French idea. It may be undesirable or even wrong. It is certainly not the dream of a glory-driven fanatic intent upon extending French influence beyond French power. And unless somebody else turns up with a better plan for defence everywhere, it deserves consideration rather than scorn or lofty refusal.

This is the first in a series of three articles.

ELI By Meir



"Eli says that being a coalition satellite is not so bad as long as you are in orbit — the trouble is that nobody has solved the problem of re-entry."

Carrying Grapes to France, Italy



m.s. Lakhish, whose skipper, Capt. Moshe Alon (inset), gives fruit cargoes V.I.P. treatment. Photo by Muhlstock

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

A JUICY load of 500 tons of honeydew melons and grapes, left Israel aboard its first fruit carrier, the m.s. Lakhish, yesterday. The fruit is going to France and Italy, — which is almost like carrying coals to Newcastle.

The trip will be a test for the 20-man crew, under Captain Moshe Alon, 37, who took over the ship in a German yard in October. It is the first time that they are carrying fruit. Fruit breathes just like humans and exudes carbon dioxide," the big, cheerful master, popularly known as "Moishe," told this reporter. "We must keep a close check on the carbon dioxide content of the holds, to prevent its exceeding a certain level. At the same time we keep a close watch on the temperature and humidity levels."

Air-conditioned

The exporters, the Agricultural Export Co. have supplied Capt. Alon with exact instructions. The grapes are to be kept at freezing point; the melons should not be frozen but must be air-conditioned. The grapes were pre-cooled and loaded at night to prevent their warming up, which would cause spoilage. In Marseilles they will be unloaded at night and taken immediately to cold storage. The carbon dioxide and humidity data will be carefully checked with a battery of gauges on the bridge throughout the ship's five-day trip.

Taking different types of fruit complicates matters, as each needs its own temperature.

During her short history the Lakhish has brought frozen meat from Venezuela and fish fillets from Norway. "They are much easier. We only had to keep the freezers running smoothly, to keep the foods in deep freeze of minus 15 to 18 degrees centigrade. Meat is dead and doesn't breathe," the master said. "But for fruit, too much cold is as fatal as too much heat." On her last trip, the vessel took carrots from Cyprus to Scotland. The carrots rotted in some of the thousands of sacks and the circulating air in the holds soon spread the rot. "You discover rotting at once. Mould forms and the temperature rises as a result of the fermentation, which practically sets the carrots boiling, straining the freezers. We removed as many rotten sacks as we could find, but a quantity was spoiled nevertheless."

Breathing Cargoes

Insuring breathing cargoes is a complicated affair. The insurers will cover such *force majeure* risks as leaks, heavy movement in storms and freezing plant breakdowns. But if they can prove that some of the fruit was rotten when loaded they will not cover the resulting havoc in the holds. Their experts have a way of knowing how to prove it. To reduce risks, Lloyds carefully inspect the freezing plant before sailing. The fruit is also checked as carefully as possible, but the longer the journey, the greater the risk of rot spreading.

Ideally fruit should be carried in small holds to confine rotting. However, the Lakhish's holds are large and reconstruction would be very expensive.

Valuable Experience

Delicate fruit must be well wrapped, and the quantity carried is far less than the ship's capacity of 850 tons of bulk goods. Freight rates are about 400 per cent higher than for general cargo because the refrigeration plant has a high depreciation rate although the actual freezing costs are low.

Three months ago, a sister ship, the Safed, was commissioned. She has been chartered to carry bananas in the Americas. The Lakhish will join her on a long-term charter shortly. During this time the crew expects to pick up valuable experience in the trade, a new one for Israel's merchant marine.

Smash and Grab Marriages

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ELOPEMENTS or kidnappings — according to the point of view — have become a frequent occurrence among Arabs in the Nazareth region. There is a prosaic explanation for this romantic development — Moslem parents are asking for bigger and bigger dowries which would-be young husbands are less and less able to pay.

A few days ago two Christian girls were taken from their Nazareth homes by their Moslem boy-friends. In nearby Turan village, a Moslem girl was "seized," and since Sunday, two Christian girls from Eilabun village, in Galilee, were missing from their homes.

A young woman from this city on Sunday complained to police that her family was now taking revenge, two years after she married the man with whom she had eloped. The woman said that relations between her husband and her family had been broken off after the marriage. On Sunday, while she was strolling with her husband in the street, both of them were allegedly attacked by her relatives and her husband had some teeth knocked out.

Parliamentary Report By Lea Ben Dor

It's Not the Vote That Counts

THE real criterion of whether a bill presented by the Government is approved or not by the various parties is whether they are prepared to discuss its details in the Knesset debate, criticizing a point here, and proposing an amendment there. How they actually vote is something to do with the relationship between the parties as such, and may have little enough connection with the bill under consideration.

Take, for instance, the Bill for the Encouragement of Capital Investment, the first reading of which was hurried through the Knesset this week. In a way, this bill is the kind of thing the General Zionists sought when they were in the Government a few years back.

Mr. S. Suzayeff discussed its provisions paragraph by paragraph, and in his winding up speech, Mr. Eshkol argued with his proposals at equal length. Nobody protested against the special arrangements made to ensure that the bill gets finished in the life-time of the present Knesset, and nobody wanted to vote against it, but after all, the General Zionists are in the opposition and they were not around when the voting took place. And this was not because, as one of their members said of the bill, "It is too late and too much" — that is, the Government never sees reason in time where money and trade are concerned, and in the end has to pay a much higher price for what it wants than it need have done, had it not started out in the wrong direction. Or so they say.

The left-wing parties and several Mapai members also criticized the bill for being too generous towards the foreign investor. They are afraid that planning will be dropped by the wayside.

"It turns out you can't plan industry," answered the Finance Minister. "It's entirely a matter of personal ambition to make the place work. Do you remember the things you said when we reluctantly allowed somebody to put up a second tyre factory? To tell you the truth, we had been doubtful about a market even for the first. Now they are both doubling their capacity, and export to a dozen countries, and just recently an Israel investor has begun building a third tyre factory. What am I supposed to do, tell him he can't? All I can do is say I won't help."

He added ingenuously that he had given up the idea he had had as a young Zionist, that in this country 80 per cent of the people should live by farming. Mr. Eshkol has a way of dropping an important admission into one of his rapid-fire speeches and leaving it to sink in.

Nevertheless Ahdut Ha'avoda, who can scarcely have been enthusiastic, voted in favour of the bill, probably to demonstrate that they are still in the Government. Mapam stayed away; it takes them much longer to decide on matters involving a principle.

Steam over Amishav

THIS was a serious debate, since the bill still needs some shaping, and it was attended by a small number of people actually interested in its final form. The debate on the distribution of flats in the Amishav quarter was just an occasion for letting off steam.

The Minister of Labour says he has already instituted an enquiry committee. This found nothing wrong with the way the flats were distributed, except that the list of persons eligible was not approved by the Petah Tikva Municipality, which may, or may not, be the most important point. On the other hand, he says that the flats were for sale and not rent, and therefore not primarily for social welfare cases. Yet 31 out of the 36 flats went to welfare cases. Further, there were more of these flats available than there were customers; then why raffle them at all?

The Knesset Committee allocated four hours to this debate, not counting the Minister's opening and closing speeches, and ten minutes extra speaking time for each of the four original proposers of the motion — Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mapam, Herut and the National Religious — which would add up to about seven hours if all the time allowed them is taken up by the bigger parties.

On the first day nothing very useful or trenchant was said by anybody, and the debate seemed a waste of time. Perhaps it was intended as a pre-election catharsis, just to clear the air. That would certainly be worth while.

Plea for Mentally Handicapped

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The burning problem of care for the mentally retarded is assuming growing and ever more serious proportions, especially with regard to the adults who require institutional shelter all their lives.

The Home run by the Ministry of Welfare at Givat Shemesh does almost nothing towards finding a solution as it houses only some 45 boys and grown-ups — out of a long list of those requiring admittance — and there is no provision for regular occupation.

There is absolutely no transport to the lone building on a mountain top, some 15 minutes by car from the Hartuv road junction or railway station, except the irregular service of a small, overworked tender. It is dangerously isolated and entirely unsuitable and consequently inefficient and highly expensive to run. Its location entails a good deal of hardship for the personnel, who have to live in, and families with school-age children, for example, cannot go there at all. The State Controller has already officially recommended that the institution be removed to a more populated and accessible area.

The mentally handicapped of Givat Shemesh should form the nucleus of an agricultural village, where their will to work and productive capacity — which may be quite extensive in gardening, housework, handicrafts and even in carpentry, bookbinding, etc. — could be put to good use. Such a *"kibbutz"* could in time become a haven for these unfortunates of both sexes and all ages and, under proper direction, could be largely self-serviced and even contribute considerably to its own maintenance, as in the models existing abroad.

Let the Government wake up to its responsibilities and tackle them realistically and energetically, for the good of all its citizens. The stricken parents would be glad to cooperate.

Yours, etc.

"HEARTSICK PARENT"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Tel Aviv, July 3.

MIRROR INDEX

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Your Economic leader on May 22 says: "....there is, however, a feeling that not enough has been done to prod the producers who are directly concerned to carry out efficiency measures — one has a strong suspicion that for many firms the availability of State aid serves as an excuse for

Readers' Letters

slighting what should rightly have been their private concern and responsibility..."

These producers are protected by the State through the import licensing system, protective customs tariffs and export subsidies which, while necessary in part, should be reduced parallel to a cut in manufacturing costs. I would suggest introducing a "Mirror Index" and a "Sliding Scale for protective customs, tariffs and export subsidies" towards this end.

The "Mirror Index" would give a true, detailed reflection of the price level of the different branches of the economy and of the wage level and productivity of workers in them. It would be compiled annually as in the U.K., Western Germany, Switzerland, Italy, the U.S. and the Benelux and Scandinavian states. All measures would have to be taken by all sections of the economy to bring this "Mirror Index" down.

The "Sliding Scale" would have to be introduced for all branches of the economy which require customs tariffs and export subsidies. As it can be assumed that in many cases production costs can be lowered by appropriate measures, the producers would be told that after a certain period, the customs tariffs and the export subsidies would be cut by an appropriate percentage. This procedure would be repeated during the following years, until the maximum has been reached under the prevailing conditions.

Yours, etc.

H. W. KAISER-BLUTH
Tel Aviv, May 26.

ENGLISH LESSON

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I was most interested by the letter in your issue of July 1, from the lady who failed to get a job teaching English because of her American accent, and I was even more interested by the Ministry of Education's answer that the adult students at the Tel Aviv Institute "prefer teachers with a British accent."

As a person whose native language is English, I am anxious to know just what a British accent is. Would it be English, Scottish, Welsh or Northern Irish — or all of them together? Or does it democratically include all the different accents of the Commonwealth as well — from Canada to the Caribbean? The English element in the British accent will of course need to be compounded of all the various local accents prevalent inside England — Yorkshire, Lancashire, Berkshire, West Country and the rest. When I served, during World War Two, in a battalion that had been recruited in Liverpool, there were several members of my squadron whom I could not understand at all, so "British" was their intonation.

Or maybe the adult students at the Tel Aviv Institute want an upper-class English accent. Someone should tell them how *passé* that is *(vide* John Osborne's "Look Back in Anger"). The U (upper class) thing nowadays is to speak with a slight Cockney lilt, as did the Duke of Windsor when he was King of England and Sir Winston Churchill in the early days of his Premiership.

I think the first lesson in English which the Ministry of Education should give its adult students in Tel Aviv is that American is just as O.K. a form of English as British is, and that would-be learners should cease telling their instructors what true English is, instead of *vice-versa*.

Yours, etc.

DAVID KRIVINE
Jerusalem, July 2.

'fob Suez Deal Cannot be Binding on Israel'

Herut writes that the Nasser-Hammarskjold agreement to the Haifa f.o.b.-Suez combination cannot and shall not bind Israel even if the present government should agree to them, for we are now in a period of constitutional chaos, and it should be made clear that the duly elected government will not be held responsible for any present concessions.

Davar avers that the last word on the matter has not been said and hopes that Mr. Hammarskjold, who has shown that he feels the need to tackle the question, will persist in his efforts to get reasonable results.

Ha'aretz (non-party), finding the Treasury Budget Report heartening, fails to understand why the Minister of Finance continues to "cry wolf" and to insist that the Aliya Loan is the only thing that will help him out of the financial morass. The collection of this loan will not bring any economic benefits but will only help to vitiate the normal activity of the national economy.

Omer (Histadrut) writes that the distant and recent past show that Israel and Cyprus have a good deal in common, while the joint aims of developing natural resources and raising the standard of living, and the aspiration to regional and universal peace, constitute an excellent basis for good neighbourliness and friendship.

Hatzofe (National Religious) states that a friendship pact would prove advantageous to both parties and hopes that the Cypriot leaders' statement that they would not give in to UAR blandishments will shortly be translated into active government policy.

Haboker (General Zionist) writes that professional espionage should not be regarded as a strange phenomenon in our country, adding that the more our security and scientific institutions develop, the greater will such activity be. In addition, to preserve all the caution that we should exercise in this respect, our security affairs should enjoy greater popular confidence and should not be permitted to become the playthings of party politics.

Hamodia (World Aguda) observes that although the inauguration of Haifa's subway is drawing near, there has been no commitment on the part of the municipal authorities not to operate it on Saturday or holidays. The paper therefore again pleads for a "sensible" decision, and warns that orthodox Jews will not put up with the wanton desecration of the Day of Rest.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) is against advancing the election date and deferring mayoral polling, especially since the law has fixed the same date for both.

Yesterday's Press

National Responsibility

We voted against cancellation of the arms deal with Germany out of a sense of national responsibility.

The governmental crisis in which we now find ourselves has been precipitated by Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam, sister parties of Mapai, out of a lack of national responsibility.

It is now up to Mapai to show a sense of this national responsibility.

Neither the country nor its citizens should be made to suffer on account of petty feelings of revenge, annoyance and excessive preoccupation with the search for artificial solutions to the crisis.

- There is no room now, on the eve of elections, for a minority government maintained by an artificial majority.
- Parties who feel they may gain votes by remaining in the Opposition will not lend their support to a majority government.

Elections should, therefore, be held earlier. Let the nation decide who was right and who was wrong. However, party interests count for more with many parties than statesmanlike logic.

In view of the present state of affairs, the only acceptable solution is for the present government to continue in office until after the elections.

The present Government must make every effort to ensure the smooth administration of the country's affairs.

We will do all we can to see to it that the country and its citizens do not suffer on account of party manoeuvres or party interests.

We see this as our chief task in the months ahead.

We shall await the voters' verdict with confidence, as to who was in the right, who in the wrong.

The Progressive Party

Samson Returns to Birthplace

KIBBUTZ Tzora's production of "Samson" was the main item of entertainment provided for the 1,000 visitors who came to celebrate the settlement's tenth anniversary this week.

The choice was appropriate, for the kibbutz is named after biblical Tzora where Samson was born, and he is reputedly buried in the vicinity.

Called a play on the programme notes, the production was rather a ballet, aided by Greek-style speaking choruses, narrators and choir. The open stage against the background of the Judean Hills produced a dramatic effect in the recounting of the biblical story.

Choreographer Ruth Harris is to be congratulated on her imaginative dance groupings throughout the production. The dramatic effect of the dance of the Philistine handmaidens descending the stairs on a blackened stage, where small torches in their hands provided the only lighting, was especially outstanding and had all the touches of professional theatre.

The usual difficulties associated with transforming people—much more at home on the tractor, and in many instances before the footlights for the first time — into ballet dancers and actors were, of course, very evident. Nonetheless, the perseverence and obvious hard work which the *kibbutzniks* have put into their months-long rehearsals undoubtedly gave great satisfaction to producers Ruth Harris and Richard Levinson. The audience were equally entranced with the flowing polish of the finished production.

The Israel Police Orchestra provided the interesting music for the production, written by Meir Harnik especially for the performance. Haim Guri provided the words for the speaking parts.

ESTHER ISAACS

NATURE NOTES

Decorative Tobacco

NEAR ruined houses or old walls, sometimes sprouting from a cleft in the wall or just standing rather forlornly in rubble by the wayside, you can see a pretty shrub with blue-green foliage, the leaves ovate, and blooming now and all during the summer with clusters of greenish-yellow, slender tube-shaped flowers.

This is the tree tobacco, one of the Nicotina family all right, but its leaves are odourless and not used for making tobacco to be smoked. The shrub is wild, and grows to a height of three metres. It is so decorative that people have begun to plant it in their gardens.

The interesting thing about it was told me by an inhabitant of Zikhron, and I pass it on without vouching for the details, for I can find nothing about it in my books. He says the tree tobacco *(Nicotina glauca — Tabak hastah)* was unknown in this country until about two decades ago. It is believed that the seed came along somehow with the first bananas; in any case the new shrub grew here and there and seems to have acclimatized itself very well, just as the tobacco herb has done.

Incidentally, the common belief that tobacco was first introduced to Europe by Raleigh (on his return from Virginia) late in the 16th century, is inaccurate. It is quite true that Raleigh first brought it to England. But Columbus found the natives smoking cigars (called *tobacos* by them) on the island of Guanahani, and the plant was used, first for decorative, then for medical purposes, as early as the 15th century, in several European countries.

P.A.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1959

SEVERAL cases of embezzlement and financial malpractice have again attracted public attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in several of our local authorities, prompting the State Controller to announce special measures for stricter checking of their accounts (though one finds oneself asking why, if such measures were necessary, they were not taken beforehand). In other cases the work of municipal councils has been paralysed by factional strife and pre-election manoeuvres, which also do not augur well for the conduct of business matters. Moreover, the government crisis has resulted in the shelving of the suggested reforms in mayoralty elections, while the new version of the municipal law will have to wait on the new Knesset.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

The time seems therefore inopportune for any new action in this tricky field, but the delay should be utilized for reappraising facts and problems in order to enable us to carry out the inevitable reforms better when we are ready for them.

For it should be clearly understood that the sore point in our municipal affairs goes beyond inadequate accountancy or expenditure control, and even beyond a shortage of suitable personnel. It must be seen against the changed background of municipal activity in this country in general. On the one hand, of course, the legal framework of the Mandate has been rendered obsolete by the cultural and social progress of the State of Israel, and the local authorities have been called upon to develop more initiative and responsibility. But on the other hand, the financial basis of this municipal autonomy has been increasingly reduced, and thus an inner conflict has been created between potential and real economic capacity.

Of the IL150m. taken in by our municipal and local councils in fiscal 1958/59, rates, licences and taxes provided only IL90m., i.e. 60 per cent, or 68 per cent if the accounts of municipal enterprises are excluded. Income from fees for local services (such as garbage disposal, slaughterhouses, building licences) and participation of property owners amounted to another 10 per cent, but budgets could not have been balanced without government support to the tune of IL16.8m. and IL12.2m. in loans (some of which, however served to consolidate short-term debts accumulated in former years). As regards regional councils, government aid and loans accounted for IL8m. of their aggregate revenue of IL32.8m. in that same year.

To complete the picture, however, the extraordinary budget too must be considered, for the rapid growth of the population has forced all local authorities to expand services, build schools, roads, pools, and other facilities and as a result the capital expenditure of the municipal and local councils has risen from IL22m. in 1955/56 to IL43m. in 1957/58 (and presumably to a higher figure in the subsequent period) while in the regional councils it averaged IL8.4m. annually.

Maintaining a development expenditure that runs at 30-70 per cent of the ordinary budget is no easy task even for a state administration, and municipalities, with their more limited staffs, naturally find it even more difficult. In fact, most of their investments have been financed by the State — by direct loans, by credits channelled through the commercial banks, or by guarantees given for debentures issued to the public, etc.

But all these means — which amounted (with interest) to IL122m. by the end of March 1958 (and should by now have topped IL150m.) — proved to be short of municipal requirements (or local appetites) with the result that short-term indebtedness went on increasing despite the consolidation loans, to reach IL7.6m. at the end of 1958.

But even more important than the municipalities' difficult financial position is the fact that they have virtually been put in a position where they spend other people's money, and are forced to continue to do so due to the present division of functions and economic resources, which inevitably leads to divided control and muddled responsibility even when no public funds are embezzled. Amending the municipal law to link local rates to income tax would be an important step in the right direction and might also bring about a considerable improvement in the high costs of collecting rates and in the arrears position. But reforming the ordinary revenue system should be accompanied by a new approach to the problems of municipal expenditure and investments, so as to improve not only the formal control of their flow but also the basic framework on which satisfactory performance depends.

Economic News from Abroad

Philippines "Devalues"

● The Philippines Government is introducing a premium fee on the sale of foreign exchange, thus devaluing the Philippine peso in terms of other currencies. Importers will have to pay between 25 and 40 per cent more for goods bought abroad except foods, medicine and some essential commodities.

Oil Revenue

● Despite the world slump in oil prices, the oil revenues of the Middle Eastern countries continued to rise steadily and reached $1,284m. in 1958 as compared with $980m. in 1956 and $974m. in 1953. Kuweit still occupied the first place among the oil exporters, accounting for a third of the total revenue, while Saudi Arabia and Bahrain shared in another fourth. Iran has already fully recovered from the Mossadek episode, as has also Iraq from the disruption of oil flow through the pipelines during the Suez war, and each of them had about one-fifth of the total oil revenue.

Dollars and Dollar Trade

● While the gold outflow from the U.S. and speculation against the dollar is continuing, the tendency has of late undergone a significant change. It is now no longer considered probable that the U.S. will eventually devaluate the dollar by raising the price of gold, in order to prevent the depletion of her gold reserves. Instead, the idea is gaining ground that as the gold outflow is connected with the dollar's decreased purchasing power, the way to correct it, and to make American goods again competitive in export markets, would be by devaluating the dollar against other currencies. Expectancy of such a move has already caused an influx of hot money to London and Paris.

On the other hand, the new threat of cheaper dollar goods and increased difficulties for imported commodities in the American market has put American protectionism into a new perspective, and also given added weight to new Washington moves to put an end to discrimination against American commodities, which was introduced during a world dollar shortage but has been maintained since in almost all countries.

British Exports

● British exports rose to an all-time record in May, while the rise in imports that had been predicted, failed to materialize largely due to the renewed decline of most commodity prices. Thanks to exceptionally favourable terms-of-trade, Britain had a positive trade balance in 1958 — for the first time since the 1930s and may have it again this year. Despite this success, the long-run prospects of British exports are seen as unfavourable, because they tend to concentrate in Commonwealth countries that depend on income from the production of food and raw materials, which is only rising slowly. Moreover, these countries are developing their own industries, which compete with the British goods. Britain has greatly expanded exports to the U.S., but it is doubted whether this market will be maintained in the face of American protectionism. On the other hand, non-participation in the European Common Market has shut Britain out of a most promising outlet for industrial products.

East German Expansion

● Though East Germany is still losing workers and technicians through emigration to the West at the rate of about 10,000 a month, the internal situation seems to have considerably improved and official plans envisage rapid industrial expansion, with special emphasis on export markets. In 1958 the country's industrial output increased by 11 per cent, and a further substantial rise is expected this year. The focal point of the expansion programme is the chemical industry, due to account ultimately for one-third of total national production. It is largely based on utilisation of the country's resources of potash and lignite, but the processing of Russian oil is also being taken into account. The engineering industry, too, is being expanded, a new steel plant is to be erected in order to lessen the industry's dependence on imported high-quality steels, and the reconstructed aircraft industry plans to hold its own on the market for medium-range passenger planes. A considerable part of the increased output is expected to be exported to the West, in order to pay for higher imports of food and raw materials.

Soviet Development Credits

● Between 1954 and the beginning of 1959 Soviet bloc credits and grants to under-developed countries amounted to $2,400m., of which 80 per cent went to six countries: Yugoslavia, India, Afghanistan, Egypt, Syria and Indonesia. Something like 75 per cent of all credits were earmarked for specific projects; but only about half of the amounts available have been utilized so far. The balance will become available over a period of several years. Only a very small part of the total is in the form of outright grants, which loom large in Western aid programmes. The greater part of the arms credits still remains unused.

Poor Marketing Mars First Fruits

By Our Economic Correspondent

THE first harvest of fruit from new settlements all over the country has caught the settlers and the marketing organizations unprepared.

This year's plums have fetched such low prices that the settlers are deeply worried. They had invested for years in planting and growing new trees without returns, awaiting the time when they would start yielding. They had hoped that they could recoup this investment in the first years of plentiful harvests, and thus brace themselves for the glut which they knew would ultimately come as more and more trees yielded. Instead, a glut was only narrowly averted this year.

The problem is not only the quantity of the fruit but also its quality. To reach the market in good condition, fruit must be harvested at the right moment, properly picked and sorted. Grading, shipping and marketing must be even more carefully done than with vegetables.

The organization of fruit growers has dealt with these questions for the older settlements and succeeded in solving many of the problems. But now that the new settlements are appearing on the market the organization was unable to supply enough people to guide them; telling them when to pick, what and how to grade, and explaining that if they did not follow the rules they would lose money instead of making it. The experts from the old settlements are needed at home, and there is not one kibbutz in the whole country which can spare experienced fruit men at harvest time to guide the new settlers. The result is poor and poorly graded fruit, which fails to earn good prices, costs the Jewish Agency a great deal in subsidies, and brings in negligible profits to the settlers.

The plum season will soon be over and it has not been used to train the settlers in proper picking, sorting and packing, so that they will know better next year. Meantime the grape harvest is approaching, and it looks as though the whole story will be repeated with this fruit too.

Poor Organization

There is a glaring discrepancy between the highly modern production methods and the poorly organised marketing methods of our horticulture. Some improvements in packing have been made, and cold storage helps prolong the seasons, but still the price paid to the grower is inadequate in relation to the price paid by the consumer.

Something must be done quickly to make sure that things will improve next summer. If the few years before the real glut starts are wasted by amateurish handling, the prospects for the fruit will be even worse. We must learn that agricultural production without adequate marketing is a waste of soil, water, labour and money.

Provident Funds Buying Securities

By Our Economic Editor

WITH the advancing liberalisation of the local capital market, and a foretaste of new share issues, increased attention now attaches to the financial policy of provident funds, which have long since become the country's major instrument for accumulating private savings. The annual addition to the funds' total assets amounted to IL49m. in 1955 and rose to IL61m. in 1958. The aggregate assets may reach IL360m. by the end of 1959.

Not all these payments are, however, available for investment. In fact by the end of 1958, employers owed over IL38m. to the funds on account of their contracted contributions. (This, constituting 13 per cent of the assets' total, was an improvement over the 16-17 per cent of the preceding years, although almost all of the reduction was in the debt secured by bills or other collaterals, while most of the remainder is now unsecured). Almost one-fifth of the rest is regularly loaned to members for financing housing, the acquisition of durable consumer goods, etc. Thus the means free for use were IL207m. at the end of 1958, a IL129m. increase over 1955. The increment for 1959 may reach IL50m.

Considerable Increase

Considerable changes have taken place in the distribution of these means in the past three years. While the share of deposits dropped from three-quarters of the total to just over half, the share of securities increased from 15 to 32 per cent, accompanied also by a decrease in loans to "institutions." However, contrary to a widespread belief, these shifts do not reflect a marked move from unlinked to linked investments: the share of linked assets rose only from 45 to 55 per cent, including deposits with Gmul Ltd., and real estate holdings. It is more likely that the funds' managements were moved by comparisons of current yields, and also by the difficulty of administering the rapidly rising amounts put at their disposal, without resorting to the stock exchange.

An interesting sidelight on the funds' financial situation is thrown by a calculation in the Bank of Israel's latest annual report, showing that the accumulated amounts were 40 per cent above the reserves provided for severance payments. This is due mainly to the fact that the provident funds are also instrumental in collecting other social emoluments payable to workers but often not fully used up.

Otzar Letaassiya Wants Capital Checks

By Our Economic Editor

OTZAR Letaassiya's report for 1958 follows in the tradition of its previous publications in that it presents not only facts and figures concerning its operations, but also the problems underlying industrial finance and requiring the special attention of our authorities or the public.

If anything, this year's discussion of the matter is more outspoken and specific, and comes closer to grips with the two basic problems: credits and facilities given to establishing new factories at a time when the existing ones are still labouring on technical and financial consolidation; and the steady expansion of credits for working capital without a parallel strengthening of the industry's own financial structure.

Says the report:

In most branches of our industry there is some unused productive capacity, quite apart from the fact that some new equipment ordered—e.g. on account of German reparations—has not yet been delivered, and some of the new machines supplied have not yet been installed, and some of the new plants for which financial assistance has been earmarked from the Development Budget have not yet been completed and put on steam...

We shall have to create additional employment... and put up new industrial enterprises... They will probably be put up chiefly in the development areas... But erection of new factories for products that are already produced in sufficient quantities, and with productive capacity to spare, will not add employment, but bring in its wake a shift of the existing employment to a new plant, in which perhaps investment per employee is less than in the old one. The result will be that the use of the existing plants will be further reduced, that their overheads per production unit will rise, with a consequent rise in cost... and that their export potential will suffer.

The report points out that bringing the existing plants to full use of their capacity would be both a cheaper and a speedier way of creating additional employment in industry and would also contribute to improving these plants' financial standing and strengthening their export possibilities (by reducing overhead costs). The report does not, however, further elaborate on this important point, which has time and again been stressed by economists, and which has just now come to the fore in the textile industry.

Indeed, the difference is all too significant between the pride of place accorded to the textile industry in III loans and the 18 per cent share of which Otzar Letaassiya granted it in its credits in 1958. However, one cannot escape the feeling that the point should not be pushed so far as all that, and self-evident though the reasoning seems at the first glance, it may perhaps be putting too much stress on the protection accorded on the home market, which amounts to saying that it may be underestimating both our export prospects and the prospect (or spectre) of competing imports. In any case, the contrast between this cautious attitude and official investment policy is so pointed that one wonders how far industrial and investment planning may have come after so many years of talk (and obviously unplanned action).

Company Report

On the second point dealt with, the report is much more positive:

Many enterprises... have used part of their working capital for financing investments in fixed assets beyond the amounts financed by loans from the Development Budget, and as a result they are now short of working capital. On the other hand, excess of productive capacity and a local buyer's market have forced producers to extend credit terms more and more, and as a result their requirements for working capital have progressively increased. This situation existed already in 1957, but became worse in the report year...

The provision of credit for working capital is made difficult by credit control, and the difficulty is enhanced in the case of new firms, which have not yet had an opportunity to prove their business success and profitability, and had their assets pledged as collaterals for the Development Budget loans...

In view of this deterioration of the situation, it has been decided to put an additional IL10m. for working capital at the industry's disposal... However, as credit cannot serve as a substitute for own capital... many industrial firms have already reached the limit of sound indebtedness, both for them and for bankers, and quite a few have even passed it.

In order to induce manufacturers to increase their own capital resources, and also to make it easier for them to accumulate the means to be ploughed back, the report suggests (two sensible measures: higher depreciation allowances conditioned by retention of the additional resources at least for a specified period (though not necessarily in fixed assets); and reduced income and company taxes on condition the added profits are ploughed back to increase the paid-up share capital.

One may, however, add that the matter should receive attention in a wider context. For here it has at last been bluntly said that the Israel industry's perennial thirst for working capital is yet another form of financing consumptive spending, and therefore always defeating its ends, without ever bringing about a lasting financial consolidation.

As regards the company's own operations the report is of interest in that it reflects the first year of its changed status. The bulk of the Development Budget funds has since the last fiscal year been going to the Israel Industrial Institution, and the special Reparations Loans Committee which was functioning in the Company since 1954 has been discontinued. Nevertheless, the Treasury's deposits with Otzar Letaassiya increased from IL22.3m. to IL25.9m. in 1958, and the sum of Reparations funds handled by it rose from IL18m. to IL34m. A hint as to the company's future policy may be seen in the rise of small credits (up to IL25,000), from 11 to 26 per cent of the total amount lent in the report year, though it is to be expected that in some points the company's functions will be re-defined when the Industrial Bank too joins the Bank Leumi concern.

Texaco Take-over with Eye on M.E.

"Time" Magazine reported recently that Texaco, No. 2 U.S. producer, has bought California's profitable Superior Oil Company, and will absorb its holdings and dissolve the company. Superior stockholders will get 24 shares of Texaco for each share.

According to "Time," Texaco gets a company rich in reserves to protect itself against trouble in the Middle East. Though it has large holdings in Louisiana and Canada, 40 per cent of Texaco's oil comes from a 30 per cent interest in Saudi Arabia's Arabian American Oil Co. (ARAMCO), as well as participation in other marketing organizations in Sumatra and elsewhere. Superior Oil Company, on the other hand, has a big production in Venezuela's rich Maracaibo field, and crude oil reserves of well over 300,000,000 barrels. Incidentally, this company figures among Delek's suppliers of crude oil from Venezuela.

Piecework System Going into Decline

LONDON (FTFS).— IN the last few years many firms in Britain's manufacturing industry have been moving away from systems of paying workers by the amount they produce, and back towards time payment, and this trend has spread in most industrialized countries.

As industry becomes more and more highly mechanized the work of each man on the production line becomes more closely related to the output of others. Instead of making a complete finished product himself he finds that he tends to be turning out component parts or assembling the various parts made by others.

This is particularly true in industries, such as car-manufacturing, where the development of automated production lines and the extent to which firms rely on component parts bought from outside suppliers, reduce the task of manufacturing virtually to a process of assembly.

Many Factors

So many factors now have to be taken into account in assessing a man's own output — whether the operation performed before the material comes to him is being properly carried out, whether material is coming in smoothly from suppliers, whether a bottleneck further along the line means that he should be asked to slow down for a while — these, together with a host of other considerations make the task of setting rates of pay and output for individual workers almost impossible in a modern mass-production plant.

It is important that successful group incentive schemes should be devised and introduced. Not merely are the human considerations important — giving people a keen interest in their jobs and seeing that they are not completely subordinated to the demand of mechanical efficiency — but it is also the case that in the new methods of production, with each operation and department more dependent on others than in the past, discontent at one stage can quickly paralyse the whole of a large plant.

The very fact that factories can now, by good planning, carry smaller stocks and arrange a smooth and balanced flow of work, means that they are now more vulnerable to damage by a small strike: every man is continually becoming more and more a key worker as the recent rash of strikes in the car industry in Britain has shown.

Modern production methods do not make labour relations less important: they make improvements vital.

MOST OF P.E.C. ISSUE PLACED

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

THE Palestine Economic Corporation has registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission an issue of 44,000 shares of common stock to be sold at a par value of $25 per share. This is the balance of the 130,000 shares which the P.E.C. originally registered with the S.E.C. in November 1957, of which nearly 86,000 shares with an aggregate value of over $2.1m. had been sold by April 30.

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EISENHOWER VISITS RUSSIAN EXHIBITION



President Eisenhower inspecting a model of the TU114 jet-liner during his visit to the Soviet Exhibition of Science and Technology in New York. To his left is Mr. Frol Kozlov, Russian First Deputy Premier. Express Photo

Growing U.S. Interest in Common Market

WASHINGTON (FTFS). — UNITED States companies are showing increasing interest in establishing subsidiaries in Western Europe, according to figures published in Washington by the Department of Commerce. About three-quarters of all American investment funds going overseas in the first quarter of this year went to Western Europe, principally the six Common Market countries.

U.S. companies producing consumer durables in the lower price brackets are more interested in establishing a foothold in the Common Market than those making the more sophisticated durables like motor cars and high-cost equipment. But all American businessmen now tend to defer decisions about investment in Europe until future trading arrangements in the area are more clearly defined.

The main work of European trade liberalization will very probably be transferred from the 17-nation OEEC to the framework of GATT, a world-wide agreement on tariffs and trade to which most of the world's leading commercial countries belong.

It is understood the Common Market Commission welcomes this approach as the best available means for dealing with the present resurgence of economic nationalism.

This is a very serious problem. The individual Common Market countries are increasingly seeking to maintain their accustomed industrial protection under other names. This is their reaction to the requirement under the Treaty of Rome by which they are beginning their tariff and quota disarmament in their trade with one another.

Italy has increased the automobile import quota but this is still far below the three per cent of national production required under the teraty. This is reported unofficially to be a reprisal against German restrictions on the import of Italian fruit and vegetables.

French Tax Reform

France has evolved an entirely new technique by granting tax allowances for accelerated depreciation on new industrial investment, but only for the equipment purchased or manufactured on French metropolitan territory. Her quota for car imports has been duly raised to 3 per cent of production but much of it has been allocated to makes of car which are not likely to find a market in France for the quota allotted to them.

The Common Market Commission's powers for dealing with this situation are believed to be inadequate. Moreover, the main questions of policy are no longer settled by the Commission but by the Committee of Permanent Representatives. In other words, they are considered primarily from the various national angles and the Paris-Bonn axis dominates the discussions.

Owing to present industrial difficulties, French protectionism is gaining an ascendancy in the other Common Market countries.

A solution to this problem, it is believed, is a strong drive towards world free trade in the G.A.T.T. framework.

Dutch Exporters Turn To Arab Markets

By HENRIETTE BOAS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — THE Arab countries offer rich opportunities for the Dutch export industry, provided they are approached in the right manner." This was the theme of a lecture delivered in Amsterdam last week to the Federation for Netherlands Exports, by Dr. C. Hillen, Director of the Netherlands Institute for the Middle East, which deals in particular with Holland's economic relations with the region.

Anticipating that Middle East markets would become increasingly important for Dutch industry, Dr. Hillen, whose speech was fairly extensively reported in the press, explained that the place of England and France was partly being taken by countries not associated in the Arab mind with an imperialistic past, such as Germany, Scandinavia and the Low Countries.

The form taken by Western investment in the Middle East was changing, however. Capital and management were no longer exclusively in Western hands: the foreign industries, retaining only a minority interest, placed their know-how and experience at the disposal of Arab capitalists and businessmen. This was not only more prevalent but safer, in view of government policy. But even then much depended on the favours of the authorities. Good and reliable local partners were of great importance, though they were not easy to find. A good Arab businessman will hardly move a finger if he cannot expect a profit of 25 to 50 per cent.

'Big Opportunities'

While it took a very long time to become an "insider" in the Middle East, continued Dr. Hillen, the opportunities for making profits were enormous for insiders, although the risks too were very great. This month, in commemoration of the anniversary of the Egyptian revolution, a number of new factories would be officially inaugurated in the U.A.R. and the cornerstones of many others would be laid.

Among the scores of Western firms investing in the Arab countries on the limited new basis, Dr. Hillen mentioned a few Dutch ones, e.g. enterprises participating in a Jordan brewery, a small penicillin factory near Cairo, and an Iranian mercantile bank whose management would remain in the hands of a Dutchman for a number of years.

The approach of the West to the Arab peoples was generally wrong, Dr. Hillen continued. Instead of stressing high standards of living and material advantages, it should have more regard for national sensitivities and understanding for the Arab way of thought. A scientific approach to the national psychology of the Arabs was recommended.

It may be noted that the Netherlands Training Institute for Business Representatives in Foreign Countries, located at Nijenrode near Utrecht, will add a course in Arabic and in Islam to its training programme as from September.

Remington Makes Plastic Rifle

By a Special Correspondent

THE Remington Arms Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has developed "Nylon 66," a .22 calibre autoloading rifle, which the manufacturers say is a revolutionary engineering achievement, combining structural nylon and steel to provide features hitherto unknown in the arms industry. "Zytel" nylon resin provides much of the basic parts of this sporting rifle. The nylon won't fade, warp, shrink, chip or peel, and is unaffected by abuse of sunlight, water, rodents, insects, alkalies and fungus. In the laboratory, the "Nylon 66" was immersed in water, dust, and mud, combined with extreme heat and cold, yet still fired 5,000 rounds without malfunction. In endurance tests, the gun fired 75,000 rounds — several lifetimes of ordinary shooting — and its performance remained unimpaired.

Light and Strong

Remington engineers say that "Zytel" nylon resin remains tough over a wide range of temperatures, strong in thin sections, is light in weight and resistant to chemicals and solvents, and has unusual wearing characteristics. Since all moving parts bear against nylon, no lubrication — aside from protective oiling of steel parts — is necessary. The gun's action is virtually free of friction. Remington says this provides excellent target performance for a price less than $50 in the U.S. The 19-9/16-inch-long, steel lined barrel of the "Nylon 66" makes the gun the highest velocity .22 caliber rifle on the market today, according to the company. The four-pound "Nylon 66" accommodates 14 long rifle cartridges in its stock-mounted magazine. An extra shot can be carried in the chamber and single loading is easily accomplished.

Stocks and Commodities

Linked Bonds Favoured

THIS week some dollar-linked bonds have been particularly in favour, with some of the index-linked advancing slowly. The possibility of an earlier election may constitute one of the reasons for new funds being invested in dollar-linked bonds. The expected publication of the full index on July 15, on the other hand, slightly helped the index-linked bonds, which have been neglected for some time.

Tavel Dollar advanced by over a point on some demand. It may be recalled that according to the regulations, one-tenth of the $25m. dollar issue has to be redeemed yearly either through purchase from the market or by drawing. The first redemption has to take place between June 15 and December 15, 1959. It appears that the Government will decide to draw, although many technical difficulties are involved. Among the sterling-linked securities Palestine Electric four and a half per cent Second preferred advanced by ten points, while five per cent Yam Hamelah Debentures were three points up.

Rather quiet conditions prevailed in the Ordinary Shares section, with fluctuations limited either way. Bank Leumi Investment shares provided a firm spot advancing by over four points, with Delek and Teva gaining some six points. I.L.D.C. Ata and Kurdaneh fluctuated during the week but finished slightly higher than last week. Ledzia four-and-a-half per cent Preferred advanced by two points, was still marked "buyers only."

On the "curb," conditions in Israel Oil Prospectors Shares were quiet, while some demand was apparent for Yam Hamelah B Founders shares.

The question of the new issue of Fertilizers and Chemicals debentures is still unclear, but it appears that it will differ substantially from what was originally envisaged. More details are expected shortly. Another new issue has just been floated by American-Israel Paper Mills, which will offer Israel investors 500,000 IL1 shares at IL1.800 each. Five-and-a-half million shares of the same issue are reported to have been sold in the States at one dollar each.

Wall Street Record

FOR five consecutive days Wall Street prices climbed towards new historic highs. Despite profit-taking a sharp rise was recorded in several sections. A leading advisory stock survey reports. The rejuvenated interest in the stock market signals a new burst of investor confidence which should be reflected in a worth-while summer rise. It is generally considered that second-quarter earnings will contain some favourable surprises.

The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was 663.71 as against 643.60.

London Firm

A firm tone ruled on the London market for the past week, although conditions were quieter because of local labour problems. Industrials provided a number of good features, with breweries in demand. Gold shares were mixed, while coppers fell in sympathy with the drop in the price of this commodity. Reuter's daily index for gilt-edged was 75.9 as against 76.2 a week ago. For Industrials it was 288.8 against 288 and for Kaffirs 82 against 82.1.

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U.S. Gold Reserves at '20-Year Low'

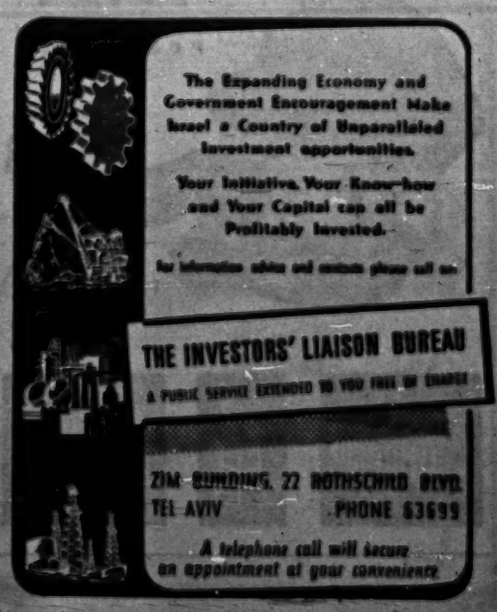
NEW YORK (FTFS). — AMERICA'S gold stock reduced by a further $20m. to $20,116m. fell to its lowest point for 20 years this month when the U.S. Treasury paid for its $344m. gold subscription to the International Monetary Fund.

The continued gold loss this year reflects the extremely large balance of payments deficit, which totalled $927m. in the first quarter. This is 10 per cent less than in the previous quarter but substantially higher than in any other similar period in 1958.

The deficit was partly due to exceptionally large imports of oil, though this was more than offset by West Germany's repayment of $150m. on its post-war debt and by the substantial liquidation of American-owned short-term assets abroad.

Despite the large payments deficit the gold outflow was $97m. in the quarter and rose to $250m. in the two subsequent months, though it was considerably less than in any quarter last year.

Foreign countries have kept a higher share of net receipts in dollar assets — a step which has been encouraged by rising U.S. interest rates. Because of the return flow of short-term assets the net outflow of private capital from the U.S. was the lowest since 1955.



Baby Born Every Ten Minutes

Infant Mortality Rate Steadily Dropping

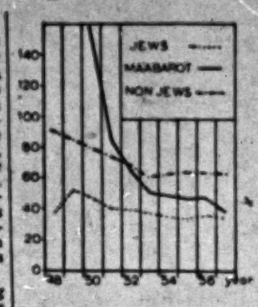
By a Special Correspondent

OVER 50,000 babies will be born in Israel this year — an average of 1,000 a week, or one birth every 10 minutes. This is not much compared to India's 14 babies every minute, or the world total of 67 per minute, but it is quite a respectable figure for a small country. True, the birthrate is dropping slightly, but at 26 babies per year for every 1,000 Jewish Israelis, it is higher than England's 15 and just tops America's 24 for whites.

The birthrate is dropping in all progressive countries and with it, the terrible wastage of infant mortality, so that greater individual care can be given to fewer children. Many less advanced countries have far higher birth rates than Israel, such as 52 in Costa Rica and 48 in Egypt, but the severe toll of infant and childhood deaths diminishes their effect upon the size of the population.

Before 1948, the *kibbutzim* held a world record — only 17 of each 1,000 babies failed to reach their first birthday. This record was finally equalled by Sweden last year.

We have come a long way in the past 10 years, starting our career as a nation with 17,700 babies in 1948. The waves of immigration, especially from Middle Eastern countries brought many problems of disease and malnutrition and these were reflected in a high infant mortality rate, especially in the *ma'barot*. The intensive and loving care, mainly by public health nurses of Hadassah, the Ministry of Health, Kupat Holim and the Tel Aviv Municipality checked this rise, taught mothers how to care for their babies and limited the spread of infection. Infant mortality was forced down from 51 per 1,000 in 1949 to 31 in 1958 (see graph).



The death rate of our Arab babies, the lowest in the Middle East, has continued to fall, albeit more slowly, and the Ministry of Health is currently stepping up its mother and child welfare service to the minorities.

The great killer of our babies, mainly the poorly nourished ones, was gastro-enteritis, which accounted for nearly a quarter of infant deaths in 1948. The number of deaths from this cause dropped to half by 1957 as did the number of deaths from infectious diseases. The number of baby clinics, the backbone of the preventive services, rose from 120 in 1948 to 516 in 1957 — an addition of nearly 40 per year. To some of these clinics, such as those in Arab areas and the Upper Galilee, maternity beds were added, and in 1958, 97 per cent of all births took place in hospitals or in these centres.

Much remains to be done, however, to pull down our infant mortality still further. The outstanding problem is that of the Arabs and Druse, who are not yet accustomed to having their babies in hospital or coming to the child welfare station with their infants. Amongst the Jewish population, immigrants from Arab countries, whose families average 5.4 members as compared to 4.4 for European immigrants, are still the underprivileged group from the point of view of hygiene and suffer more than their share of infant deaths. It is to be hoped that the growth of the idea of the family doctor, the establishment of health centres and the spread of health education will help achieve new records for the whole of the population.



Fourteen new-born babies keep shift of nurses busy at Hadassah's maternity ward in Jerusalem. Photo By Hirshbein

Pioneer Advocate Of Natural Childbirth

By BETTY R. DAVIES

WOMEN the world over have cause to mourn the passing of Dr. Grantly Dick Read, advocate of natural childbirth. As a student in the East End of London, he was shocked at the suffering of women in labour and by the passive acceptance of this pain by the medical profession.

Attending a 19-year-old girl in a Whitechapel hovel one day, Dr. Read was surprised when his offer of chloroform was refused. Later, he ventured to ask why. "It didn't hurt. It wasn't meant to, was it, Doctor?"

This casual remark altered the course of his life. Through his years as an obstetrician he pondered the question why some women suffered so much and why others were relatively free from pain.

The underlying principle seemed to be fear; fear that leads to tension, tension to pain and pain to a reinforcement of the fear in an increasing vicious circle. To overcome the fear, Dr. Read educated his patients in physiology and the processes of labour and gave them confidence. He counteracted the tensing of the muscles which is the main cause of the pain by teaching relaxation — simple exercises learned during the pregnancy, rehearsing for the act of labour. His mothers remained fit and confident and actively participated in the birth of their babies, often refusing all anaesthetics. The anaesthetics were always at hand, however, and this fact gave added confidence.

In 1933 Dr. Read expounded his theories in a book, "Natural Childbirth." It did him a great deal of harm. John Fairbairn said it would ruin him. "Because, my dear boy, it's true, but it's too strong a wine for our profession to digest yet awhile." Dick Read went right ahead with his work and after nine more years of study he published his book, "Revelation of Childbirth," published in America as "Childbirth without Fear." The public, if not the medical profession, was now more receptive and the great success of the book was some measure of compensation for the opposition Dr. Read had met in the past.

Dick Read, tall and grey-haired when I knew him, was a man of great personal charm. Even at seven a.m. when he appeared shaved, immaculately dressed and cheerful to deliver my baby, he inspired me with confidence. Looking over my diary (which he encouraged his mothers to keep) I recall the feeling of active participation, with his help and encouragement, in what was really a hard job of work.

Proof in Africa

As many pioneers, he was an individualist and left Britain after the advent of the National Health Scheme to practice in South Africa. There he met with the opposition of his colleagues and although finally permitted to practice, he never really settled down. There were still many questions to be answered and at the age of 60 he packed his wife and family into a motor caravan and undertook a pilgrimage of 10,000 kilometres through South and Central Africa to study natural childbirth amongst the native tribes. The results of this study, which fully supported his theories, were published in his book "No Time for Fear."

His teachings have slowly diffused, due more perhaps to the enthusiasm of mothers than to the often grudging acceptance of the medical profession. Dick Read died at the age of 69 after a long and productive professional life. He was fortunate in that he lived to see wide acceptance of his ideas — his memory will long remain in the minds of those who were fortunate enough to be his patients.

Shopping for the Stork

Furniture

IF the stork is about to visit you or if you have just had a baby, here are a few hints that might prove helpful when you go out looking for baby's furniture. The shopping was done in downtown Jerusalem, whose shops did not carry several nationally advertised brands. Moreover, the prices quoted run between three and five per cent higher than elsewhere.

BEDS: There is a bewildering variety of baby beds to choose from, though strangely enough not a cradle or bassinet is to be seen. Prices range from IL30 to IL85, though in the case of the more expensive beds (Oneg IL 65 and IL 69 and Prima IL 72 and IL 84), you are paying mostly for styling. We think the best buy is Oneg's IL 52.500 standard model, combining attractive design with sturdy and clean workmanship. It also offers an attachment (at IL 38) of two drawers for diapers, for insertion underneath. Beds are available at as low as IL 31, but it is doubtful if they will see the baby through his first three years. In contrast to the other makes, the Oneg bed is factory-assembled; there is no difficulty over parts that don't fit when you try to put it together at home. Shemesh, Doron and Aviv are also in the lower price field, but don't give the value of the Oneg line. The last word, at IL 72, is Tropical — a cross between a bassinet and a play-pen. Malka is the manufacturer of this rigid bed suspended from a metal frame, with plastic weave sides and a mosquito netting built in. It is large enough to put outside for the pre-crawler to squirm around comfortably and safely.

MATTRESSES: They are available for as little as IL 12.500. Your best buy is the Mefi, at about IL 22. It is made of cottonwool and seagrass, well covered. Another good buy is the Elastic, at IL 27, of Algerian seegrass. If this is a first baby, and you want to plan for more, the more expensive brands mentioned above are recommended — they look as if they would outlast one baby.

BED ACCESSORIES: Rubber sheets, an essential to keep your mattress in a usable and fragrant condition, are available at IL4 a metre for a 90 cm. width. Nylon is also to be had at a slightly higher price. The first cleans better, the second looks better and keeps in place, but tends to become stiff with use. For our own, we were blessed with a voluminous bolt of polyethylene that wrapped around the mattress, but there does not seem to be any on the market today.

Cushions, to keep your baby from sticking his head through the slats of the bed, come in attractive plastic covers at IL 4.500 to IL 5.500. Mosquito netting ranges in price from IL 12.5 to IL 25, according to the quality of the thread and density of weave. The best buy is somewhere in the middle, about IL 15. It boasts a flexible cotton thread.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS: We are firm believers in wool blankets in preference to quilts — they are cheaper and can be laundered. Fine wool blankets cost about IL 15, and can be used in carriage, car and on the street, as well as in bed. Satin-covered, cotton-stuffed quilts sell from IL 13,500 to IL 17, depending on size and the salesman. Feather beds can be had from IL 47 up, and down-stuffed quilts from IL 65.

SHEETS: New, to us at any rate, are the fitted sheets, whose elastic hem holds the mattress snugly all around. They come in fast colours, at from IL 3 to IL 4.500 for the identical article at different shops. Whether the elastic will stand up to repeated laundering remains to be seen. (These differ from the American sheets, which have fitted corners cut to the size of the bed). Quilt covers range in price from IL 8.500 for the plain white linen to IL 11 and IL 12 for print designs. I would recommend here that the expectant mother buy plain sheeting and have it sewn herself, a simple job for a seamstress.

BABY CARRIAGES: Best values here seem to be Malka and Latinok, although the former runs slightly cheaper in the more expensive models. Both carriages are collapsible and can later be converted into strollers. The Malka sells for IL 85 and IL 98 and Latinok for IL 109.

Lazipor puts out a carriage whose entire bed part can be removed and carried separately or in a car; the frame can also be adapted to a stroller (at an additional IL 13). Chemed has a similar model but at a higher price, and of what appears to be inferior quality. The Cadillac of the carriage trade, however, is Latinok's IL 125 model, the only one of the collapsible prams which has springs. This is also convertible, at IL38. Carriage accessories — mattress or stroller cushion — will cost you another IL5.500 to IL 8.500.

PLAY PEN: Here again the Oneg product wins warm recommendation for its sturdy workmanship and intelligent design. Although it costs nearly twice as much (IL 34) as the Doron and Aviv products (IL 17 and IL 25), it is worth the difference. The Oneg pen collapses at the touch of a pedal (no bending).

HIGH-CHAIRS: The best to our mind is the Oneg at IL33, a high-chair which doubles as a low chair. The Braciano Brothers put out a chair for IL 25 and IL 29, but the finish is inferior to the Oneg. Low chairs are made by the two firms — Oneg at IL 23 and B.B. at IL 17 — but again the Oneg gets the nod. A chamber pot and cushion to go with the chair will cost you another IL 5.

BATHTUBS: The newest baby's tub is of plastic on a collapsible wooden frame at IL 35, made by Oneg. With table attachment for dressing the baby, the price is IL42. The old-fashioned enamel tubs on a metal frame are sturdily made by Ameor to sell for IL 36.

Bargains in Baby Clothes

SHOPPING around for bargains is nowhere more profitable than in baby's clothes. Prices, and quality, vary from shop to shop. With the exception of fancy outfits for Saturday best — which well-wishers will probably provide in any case — you should be able to put together your baby's layette for about IL 120. Careful buying pays off here.

DIAPERS: Ata, Egel and Arie all have their label on the 80 cm. square cotton variety at prices ranging from IL4.500 to IL6 per half-dozen. The quality is about the same all around, but the Ata article undersells the others. You need at least two-and-a-half dozen. Flannel diapers, priced between IL 1.400 and IL 1.700, depending on size, are the practical thing to buy to keep the baby tucked in. Half a dozen should suffice.

VESTS AND PANTS: You need half-a-dozen soft interlock vests right from the start. Both Ya'ir and Lodzia make them, and prices run from 700 pruta to IL 1.200 apiece, depending on the store. I would recommend the Ya'ir because of its cut — low at the neckline and tied in front for convenience. Shirts, Lodzia's D.M.C., is next on your list — again half-a-dozen should be enough. Prices are about IL 1.500. Pants to go over the diaper are made by Lodzia and Ya'ir, both interlock and D.M.C. You'll need half-a-dozen, priced between IL 1.400 and IL 1.700. Waterproof pants for public appearances are available at from 750 pruta to IL 2.750. Only the most expensive are in any way practical — the others are of a plastic that will stiffen after the first use and crack — and have snap fasteners. At their best, however, they are inferior to the fabric-lined rubber panties sold abroad.

As the baby gets longer, you'll have to buy him a few pairs of play trousers — cotton, pique or D.M.C. (IL2.500 to IL 5) for summer, or wool or orlon (IL 7.500 to IL 8.500) for colder weather. With these you have to have woollen bootees at IL1.300 to IL 2 apiece, again depending where you shop.

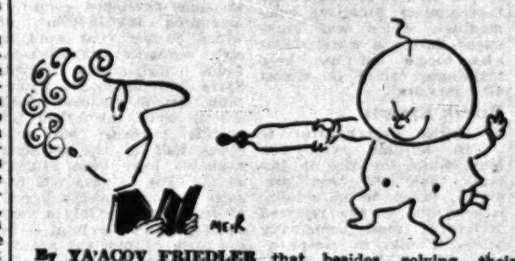
A note directed particularly to mothers who come from the U.S.: baby pins are not to be had, nor do Israel-made underthings have tapes to which you can pin a diaper. You'll just have to learn to roll the baby up like a mummy and hope that he is not too active.

A luxury item which promises to be useful is a bathrobe and cap to wrap the baby in after his tub. At IL 7 it would be a nice gift to get someone to buy for you.

VARDA YUVAL

WHILE BABIES SLEEP

(You Hope)



By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

"*IMA*, who'll look after me when you go out?" This is the problem of baby-sitting, succinctly put by a three-year-old. Baby-sitting is a problem that all young parents face suddenly. There are various ways of solving it. All have been tried, all are still in use, and each has its own advantages and shortcomings.

Some parents claim that "our children never wake up." They simply go out at night, tell the children a white lie ("We're going to sleep, too") and hope for the best. Of course, in 99 cases out of 100 everything will turn out all right. But deep down they have the constant sneaking fear that tonight will be the 100th time, when, on returning, they will find the younger baby lying outside the three-storey high window, locked into the refrigerator or subjected to some other ingenious scheme worked out by the elder to become the only child again. A single child may be quite as good in proving its parents wrong, by jumping off the balcony to look for them, etc. Most conscientious parents will not risk this method.

Another method is "checking." You make an arrangement with your neighbours according to which they check on your children at regular, say half-hourly, intervals. The advantage is that they don't have to go very far, or spoil their evening, and can usually be repaid by exchange "checking," if they also have children. But a certain amount of risk is involved, as the children are left alone at times.

In Ramat Shaul, a Rassco housing estate on the French Carmel in Haifa, a number of young parents have formed a baby-sitting cooperative, a very efficient method of overcoming the problem. If you wish to go out, you engage another parent in the co-op to watch your children. At the end of the evening the number of hours he or she has spent at it is recorded, and at the end of the month a balance sheet is drawn up, crediting or debiting each member. The more members there are the better, because then you are sure of finding somebody to sit whenever you go out. No fees are involved, and you are sure of an experienced sitter, i.e. a mother or father who will know what to do, no matter what happens. Besides, your child knows the sitter and trusts him.

The members have found that besides solving their sitting problems, the cooperative has given them a good opportunity to make friends, drawn together by the common problems of bringing up children. The nights you sit give you a chance to catch up on reading and afford husband or wife an evening alone. Unfortunately, this scheme is suitable only for housing estates where members live near each other.

If none of these methods suits you, you still need not stay at home until your children are old enough to look after themselves. Some couples simply go out singly, serving as alternate sitters. This is not an attractive system for most young couples. Extremists — and their number appears to be increasing — simply take their children with them. We have seen quite a few of these carrying their babies to late performances. Let us hope at least that they steer clear of such pictures as "I Murdered My Mother."

Paid Sitters

Which brings us to the last possibility, a paid sitter, rather an expensive affair. We have not heard of any agency that supplies them, but most parents can recommend you a sitter they know or have heard of. Mostly these sitters are either young girls working their way through high school, or elderly ladies supplementing small incomes. Each group has its own advantages. The young girls are unlikely to have had much experience with children and may be stumped in a real emergency. On the other hand, they won't usually fall asleep. The elderly ladies mostly have had experience with children, but they may have forgotten too.

Well recommended sitters in Haifa charge from 700 pruta to IL1 per hour, with no increase after midnight. They will change a diaper and ask for nothing except perhaps a cup of coffee. They spend the time doing their homework, darning socks or reading. Occasionally they will ask your permission to bring friends for a quiet game of cards or something. We do not recommend granting such requests.

We do recommend engaging the same women each time, if possible, and introducing her to your children before they go off to sleep.

Finally, there is the electric baby sitter, which has just come on the market. We haven't tried it, for from the advertisement it appears that a loudspeaker is involved. Our children don't need one.

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Ties with Old Organization

By Arthur Saul Super



Mrs. CHARLES HYMES

NEW YORK. — THE oldest major Jewish women's organization in the world, the National Council of Jewish Women of the U.S., will shortly begin to develop its activities in Israel on a much more important scale, Mrs. Charles Hymes, its newly elected national president told *The Jerusalem Post* here, following the week-long sessions of its national executive.

The 100,000-strong women's body is dedicated, in the spirit of Judaism, to furthering human welfare in the Jewish and general communities, locally, nationally and internationally. Through an integrated programme of education, service and social action, it provides essential services and stimulates and educates the individual and the community towards their responsibilities in advancing human welfare and the democratic way of life.

Mrs. Hymes, the incoming President, is a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. She explains that her organization has been active in support of the department of Education of the University, has sponsored the activities of the Model School of Education there, and has assisted individual Israelis by a wide extension of the general scholarship scheme fostered by the Council.

To date, this programme has afforded opportunities for hundreds of young people to complete essential professional training in the U.S. Of 138 schoolarships granted in the past 10 years, the great majority have gone to Israelis, although other lands which have shared include Belgium, France, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Portugal, Brazil, Greece, Australia, Morocco and the Argentine. The 81 trainees who came from Israel were screened by a committee on the spot, and were mainly selected with a view to their future usefulness in helping the integration of the million new immigrants who have come in during the past ten years.

The new President now visualises an ambitious programme in the education field in Israel which will bring the Council right into the centre of Israel's educational needs. She has recently been conducting a referendum among the branches of the Council in order to obtain ratification of this programme.

Like many nationally prominent American leaders, Mrs. Hymes does not come from New York. Her home town and centre of operations is Minneapolis. A former schoolteacher and journalist, she is the wife of a prominent surgeon and has spent a busy life in social and communal activity. She was one of a charter group which established in 1934 the first Citizens' Committee for Public Education in the U.S. — the model for a nation-wide network which now has 11,000 groups. In 1956 she was one of a 10-member study mission invited by the West German Government to study democratic process there, and she has currently been appointed to the White House Conference for the Aged. She testified before a sub-committee of the U.S. Senate when a measure providing for Federal aid to education was being drafted. At present she is working on the setting up of a national commission on social goals and is endeavouring to set up a national conference on educational psychology to confer on such social goals.

Mrs. Hymes has well-defined views on the connection between Israel and the Diaspora, especially the U.S. She believes that the two communities can have considerable influence on one another, but is convinced that American Jewry has its own spiritual destiny to work out. The pattern of American Jewish life must be inspired by prophetic Judaism, with the drive to express Jewish ideals through service to the Jewish and the general community in the light of those ideals.

"There is an urgent need", she says, "to understand that we must find a way to retrieve the balance in a society which spends billions of dollars on consumer goods but does not pay enough attention to the human resources of the nation. There has to be community planning to the goals of our society."

The connection between the Jewish community of the U.S. and Israel, says Mrs. Hymes, must be based on a belief that Israel must be a strong, independent state capable of continuing its work for the absorption of distressed Jews from other lands, but also spiritually powerful enough to give her population a full life and important enough culturally to maintain a "dialogue" with Diaspora Jewry.

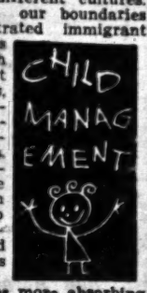
"Whatever we can contribute to the cultural upbuilding of Israel," smiled Mrs. Hymes in conclusion, "is done in the belief that we can enrich each other immeasurably in this sphere."

They love it, and they'll always ask for more of homemade Vita Ice Cream. Bolster it with sugar, eggs and cream so that they have all the necessary proteins and vitamins to keep them on a high nutrition diet, even when their appetites are completely jaded. Give it an extra touch of excitement with the delicious fresh fruit now on the market. For an extra special delight, and a supper in itself, make them a creamy milk shake, with a glass of milk and an extra large helping of chocolate or strawberry ice cream. (Advt.)

Approaching Perfection

By Dr. Pearl Ketcher

ISRAEL is a paradise for the researcher interested in following the child-rearing habits of different cultures. For within our boundaries are concentrated immigrant from scores of lands with divergent backgrounds, case-histories, customs, traditions, habits. All are reflected in the way in which each group tends its babies and manages its children.



Of perhaps more absorbing interest is to observe the interaction of the varied cultures and the changing attitudes of the different groups over the past eleven years.

Not all is reprehensible in the treatment of babies by mothers from primitive countries. Not all is laudable in the behaviour of women who have come from the comfortably advanced countries. Each can learn from the other. And many have.

The people from the East can learn much from the modern methods of the West. The West can learn much from the traditional handling of babies by the people of the East, particularly the women from the Yemen, surely the gentlest of all our immigrants.

The change in attitudes has of course been most noticeable among the immigrants from the East. This is not because they are most in need of mothercraft training — they probably need it less than their Western sisters. They have, indeed, a kind of built-in mothercraft sense, a feeling for the right way to handle a baby and give it a sense of security without spoiling it. Rather is it because their adoption of 20th century practices is so spectacular.

I remember the mothers at a clinic I started in a new village of Yemenite settlers nine years ago. They had never seen a weighing scale for babies. They had never heard of orange juice as a baby food. And of course prophylactic inoculations were as remote from their consciousness as were space ships to us when we were youngsters. Two years later, when I entered the clinic, I would be greeted with the following questions which tripped off their lips with automatic ease:

"How much has my baby gained this week?"

"May I start my baby on his vitamin drops?"

"I've brought my baby in for her diptheria shot." (Nowadays, it is "she's had her dipth. shot. She needs her polio innoculation.")

Combined with their natural tenderness, this speedy acceptance of the essentials of baby care evolved by the West has produced something approaching perfection in child management.

Of course, in learning new customs, they also had to shed some of the old. The best results though, were obtained by those doctors and nurses who did not push too hard or too quickly for revolutionary change. It is idle to break down people's beliefs and superstitions before these beliefs can be replaced by others more fruitful. Most of the babies brought to the clinics by mothers from Eastern countries wore amulets. These amulets were not very hygienic, serving, as they did, as excellent dirt-collectors.

It is far better to introduce reforms gently, insist on first things first, and gradually win their confidence by enabling them to see the improvements resulting from the more important medical innovations. Let them wear their amulets, and introduce them first to innoculations and appropriate diet. And then, their confidence won, they could be guided towards an awareness of the unhygienic nature of a constantly worn amulet and perhaps towards a acepticism of its magic properties.

Today, very few babies wear amulets.

Ugly Scars

Sometimes, however, even devoutly revered custom requires drastic exorcism. A form of treatment for any ailment popular among Easterners was cauterization. Baby after baby would be brought to me in the early days with gruesome scars on its belly. If a baby were sick, one of the old women in the village would cauterise the skin above the site of the pain. Since gastro-enteritis was common, the belly was the most frequent area to receive the searing attentions of the "witch doctor" (it may also have been the intention to drive away the "evil spirit.") We quickly stopped these practices.

We also had to be quite tough in changing attitudes towards hospitals. No one likes to leave a baby in hospital — even when serious treatment is required. But many of the Eastern immigrants looked upon a hospital as a corridor to the mortuary. I once saw a very sick baby in a remote village. It would certainly have died without the kind of treatment it could only have received in a hospital. I spent two hours pleading with the parents to agree to let me take it to hospital. Pleas and explanations were without avail. Finally I had to use threats. I wasn't at all sure what would happen to the child, even in hospital. But I had to take the chance. Fortunately it got well. This happened only seven years ago. Nowadays, such problems are rarities.



Italian Princess Paola weeps at her wedding in the cathedral church of St. Gudule in Brussels. Beside her: her bridegroom, Prince Albert of Belgium. The church ceremony followed a civil wedding at the royal Palace. Express Photo

What Do the People Eat?

By Richard Greenough

Deputy Director, Public Information Dept. of UNICEF

THE food and diet habits of people hailing from some 70 different countries will be put under the microscope here this month during a survey sponsored by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) with the approval of the World Health Organization. Israel, an immigrant country with surely the greatest mixture of people in any one spot, will serve as a world dietetics "laboratory" for one week.

The survey will include representatives of the total population, prepared by the Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research, with regard to economic and ethnic groups, country of origin, length of residence in Israel, type of settlement and where, nature of occupation or work.

The reason behind this survey is that one of the problems facing the Government in connection with continuing immigration here is that of receiving and integrating ethnically heterogenous groups with widely differing food habits into a country which is not yet self-sufficient in essential foodstuffs. The groups will include immigrants from India, Cochin India, Kurdistan, Yemen, Iraq, Morocco and other parts of North Africa, Poland, Rumania, Latin America.

In the past, food consumption studies have been restricted primarily to wage earning families in urban and semi-urban areas. There is need now for information on the habits and the nutritional status of the rural population.

Medical authorities, for instance, report an increasing incidence of anaemia, especially among children and nursing mothers, and there is the very definite possibility that this is due to malnutrition. One indication, according to Dr. Sarah Bavly, head of the College of Nutrition and Home Economics in Jerusalem and in charge of this survey, are the underweight and undernourished babies reported from mother-and-child health clinics.

UNICEF is providing supplies and equipment to strengthen training work in the College of Nutrition and Home Economics and to augment school gardening activities; for field training in nutrition and home management and for school feeding supervisors; and stipends for a doctor and for students engaged in this survey. As usual, the government has budgeted "matching" funds for UNICEF aid which in this case are at the ratio of 4 to 3.

The survey will begin on July 19, when 20 specially trained girl students from the College of Nutrition start their visits to the 800 families in 40 villages, the length and breadth of Israel. Each girl will spend two weeks in one area where she will note full details of the eating habits of 20 families, then move to another area where she repeats the same two weeks' work. Each girl has special forms, based largely on similar types of survey carried out by the National Research Council of America.

Vulnerable Members

At the same time, over a period of four months or so, a doctor will visit the "vulnerable" members of these families, usually the mother and two children, in local health clinics to make thorough physical examinations, take blood and other laboratory tests, with particular regard for any signs of nutritional deficiency.

Results of these two surveys will then be broken down, evaluated, analysed and correlated. The protein or iron content and general type of food eaten by one group will be set against its physical health condition; dietary habits against presence of anaemia or tendency to premature birth in another group, and so on. From all this, at the end of about a year, it is hoped that some definite conclusions will emerge, as to what groups, ethnically, economically, according to type of settlement or work, need help and of what kind.

There may be certain immediate remedial medical or dietary help needed, extra vitamins, protein, milk, but what probably will emerge from the conclusions, in the view of Dr. Guggenheim of the Hadassah Medical School who will look after this part of the survey, is the great need of more education, education not only as to what to eat in the home but also what to grow in the fields.

"I have a hunch that the survey will show up, and help fill in, gaps in our knowledge of many of our immigrants, especially deficiencies in their diet, in the remote and rural areas," said Dr. Bavly.

Unaccustomed

"It is inevitable for people coming from other countries with their own specific food habits to find many things here to which they are not accustomed, for example vegetables like carrots, eggplant, spinach, marrow, our white cheese, which is a staple protein in the Israel diet, and not to be able to find in economic quantity things to which they had been accustomed, like rice and spices. It is only human not to like what you don't know, so for a time, they try to make do on an inadequate and unbalanced diet, with resultant dangers of malnutrition and proneness to disease, especially among infants, young children, and nursing or pregnant mothers," added Dr. Bavly.

It often happens that former national diet habits make some new immigrants crave commodities which are expensive here, like the spices and peppers loved by Orientals.

The school feeding programmes, which also have been much helped by UNICEF, now reach about 120,000 children with a daily lunch as well as 65,000 with a cup of milk cocoa and are an excellent way of teaching nutritious food education. Both boys and girls, are first instructed, and then cook, prepare, and serve the meals to their fellows in daily shifts, and wash up after. They can then go home and as often as not teach mother how to cook a thing or too, — if she will listen!

Tomato Juice on Your Table

By Molly Bar-David

EVER since the first tin of tomato juice appeared on the Israel market a few years ago, this column has been trumpeting its virtues as a delightful beverage and ingredient for many very good dishes. More and more, chilled tomato juice appears on trays with alcoholic and fruit drinks at parties. Keep a few tins of the juice in the quick chiller of your refrigerator and dish it up in a glass with a slice of lemon or sprig of mint, or just plain, salted and peppered, as a refresher at any time of day. Serve it as an *aperitif*. Put it on your table as an *hors d'oeuvre*.

Jafora has now sent me a list of very good recipes for tomato juice. They are not for tomato paste, or puree as it is called here, but for the beverage. Their "cocktail" calls for salting and a little lemon juice or sour cream, iced. But here is their very good

Spiked Tomato Cocktail

2 cups tomato juice, 1 tbsp. ketchup, ¼ cup gin, ice cubes.

Mix and serve.

At a recent Vita press luncheon I "shocked" guests by serving a tomato soup spice cake. Here is a fruit cake recipe supplied by the tomato juice manufacturers:

Tomato Juice Fruit Cake

1 pkg. margarine, 1¼ cups sugar, 2 eggs, ½ cup tomato juice, 2½ cups sifted flour, rind of one lemon, and juice, 1 tsp. vanilla, 3 tbsps. raisins or other dried fruit or candied peel.

Cream fat and sugar and work in the eggs, then the lemon juice, flavourings. Add the flour alternately with the tomato juice. Sprinkle the fruit, dusted with flour, into the dough. Bake in a buttered pan for 40 to 50 minutes.

Tomato Juice Honey Cake

½ cup honey, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 3 cups flour, ¼ tbsps. oil, 1 cup tomato juice, ½ tsp. baking soda, lemon rind, ¼ tsp. cinnamon or ginger.

Mix together the honey, sugar, egg, oil and tomato juice. Sift together the dry ingredients, add lemon rind and mix the whole together. Bake for about 40 minutes.

Not supplied among their recipes, but well-worth having in your culinary repertoire, are the following dishes, a delight in our climate:

Tomato Jelly

3 cups tomato juice, 6 cloves, 2 small onions, finely chopped, 1 bay leaf, 1 tsp. salt, 3 tbsps. vinegar, 1 pkg. lemon jelly powder, 1 lemon, grated rind and juice, ½ cup cold water, 1 tsp. whole black pepper.

Cook together tomato juice, onions and spices and then strain. Reserve two-and-a-half cups of the liquid. Rebeat to boiling point. Soften jelly powder in half a cup of cold water, then pour on the boiling strained liquid, add lemon and vinegar and stir. Pour into small cups and set aside in a cool place to harden. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise, or as a garnish for cold meats, chicken or salad.

Tomato Cheese Ring

Strain 500 grammes of good cottage cheese through a sieve and season well with salt. Place in the bottom of a wonder pot or mould. Make Tomato Jelly as above (using 1 leaf of plain gelatin instead of jelly powder) and allow it to cool slightly. Pour it over the cheese. Set aside to harden and chill. Serve on lettuce with or without mayonnaise mixed with sour cream.

Tomato Ring

2 cups tomato juice, 4 tbsps. flour, 1 bay leaf, 1 tsp. salt, 6 peppercorns, 1 slice onion, 2 tbsps. margarine, 3 eggs, separated.

Cook tomato juice, bay leaf, salt, peppercorns and onion for a few minutes. Strain and reserve a cup of the mixture. Melt margarine, add flour and slowly pour in the liquid. When smooth, pour this over three well-beaten yolks, and set aside to cool. Beat three whites very stiff and mix gently with tomato sauce, turn into a well-greased mould, set in a pan of boiling water. Bake in a moderate oven for about 20 minutes. Remove from pan carefuly. Serve hot.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

AS I range up and down outside the kindergarten, looking for a place to park, it occurs to me how times have changed. Every metre of space is taken up by some kind of vehicle and indeed it looks more like the opening night at the opera than a performance of Grandma Yokhevet. For that matter, it is more of an event than the opera to the assembled parents, grandparents, aunties and other hangers-on that make up the audience. Feel something of an expert on this piece and well able to judge the present performance from the various "grandmas" I have seen in the main role. The last occasion was graced by my son, who bore a wreath atop his scowling face and with great chagrin heard himself described as a dear little flower. His leading actress was a red-haired moppet with hardly any teeth whose performance I have yet to see bettered. No doubt the lack of teeth helped.

•

ALIZA, who is four, has been rehearsing her part all week, but in secret, as she wishes to surprise us on the great day. She will not be the grandma, she explains, but nevertheless will have a very important part. We settle down to await her appearance with impatience. The teacher apologizes for the absence of Ami, who was to have played the grandfather, but adds that Raffi has gallantly volunteered to fill in. We all clap, thinking of those "Understudy-to-Star" success stories, and he takes his place with aplomb. His leading lady towers over him, being every day of five-and-a-half to his four-and-a-bit, but he speaks up bravely and they greet each other with enthusiasm and pass the time of day. The flowers and birds and other garden requisites who are not on yet, push each other and squeal excitedly when they see their parents, not being yet of an age where they are ashamed to greet them. Aliza spots us and waves a languid hand. No doubt she is getting herself into the mood. The teacher sings and dances with everyone, stops a few fights, adjusts a garland, hoists a falling pair of pants which have descended to one flower's knees, dries a few tears, and remains calm throughout.

•

HALFWAY through the performance the missing Ami turns up. He strolls in smirking with satisfaction at the large audience and at once turns his understudy out of his chair. The understudy relinquishes his brief stardom without apparent regret. Perhaps he has decided that the lonely heights are not for him. Ami, not to be robbed of his glory, insists on reciting his opening speech: possibly he feels the understudy could not have done it justice. Then the play is resumed from where it was interrupted. The trees rush on and grow: one of them drops its leaves and shouts for its mother to pick them up. Flowers sing songs, birds dance and grandma and grandpa make philosophical remarks. Aliza justs sits on the sidelines, looking abstracted. Think maybe she has missed her entrance, but now, getting a sharp nudge from her neighbours, she rises and, joining hands with a few more butterflies, she sits in a ring on the floor. They flutter their wings in unison — more or less — with other people who have wings, which is practically everybody. This seems to be the full extent of her role as shortly afterwards she goes back to her place and sucks her thumb with an expression of great smugness.

•

I THINK the best performance was by the teacher who, although she was not wearing wings, deserved them more than anyone!

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Paris Flashback (III)

Oldest Profession

By Maurice Carr

AFTER the Liberation, the first natural impulse of the French was to clean up the country from top to bottom. War debris was carted away, reconstruction work was begun, the political ranks were purged of collaborators, social reforms were initiated. So strong was the urge to create a more wholesome society that an attempt was made even to do away with prostitution.

The attack on the world's oldest profession was symptomatic of those early post-war days; and the hue and cry which it aroused was of the essence of the weird and wonderful ambiance then prevailing in Paris.

The powerful "Association of Proprietors of Furnished Dwellings" protested innocence and invoked lofty ideological arguments in defence of its vested interests. It published a compilation of scholarly treatises by eminent doctors, among them university professors, who with chunky statistics and much scientific palaver demonstrated that police-controlled brothels were veritable institutions for the prevention of diseases, both venereal and psychic.

The police, for their part, loathed any suggestion of prohibition. Their declared view was that vice could not be eliminated by a pious edict, human nature being what it was; and that the suppression of the brothels would have disastrous consequences. Of the estimated 100,000 prostitutes in the metropolis, the majority were unregistered, and it was, so said the police, the clandestine practitioners who caused the most trouble. The recognized brothels were no problem at all. What with the heavy taxation imposed upon them, they actually made a substantial contribution to the State revenue. Since these houses were under proper medical supervision, the risk of infection was reduced to a minimum. There was yet another unmentionable consideration: the brothels, chock-full as they were of police informers, were invaluable peepholes into what was going on in the underworld.

Respectable tradesmen, too, were unhappy, fearing that the new puritanism would drive away foreign, especially Anglo-Saxon, tourists. Why the traditional rush to Gay Paree from across the Channel and the Atlantic? Was not the Englishman running away from his own furtive attitude to sex? Was not the American tired of his own indulgence in sex as a narcotic? The attraction of Paris, surely, was that here sex was served up, as no more shameful and as no less important than food and drink, with the accent on the quality of the cuisine.

Then again, the Paris Bohemians — at that time they were all existentialists — were outraged, almost, but not quite, to the point of speechlessness. They denounced the hypocrisy, the perfidy of the prudish bourgeoisie whose calculated dowried, loveless matchmaking was the "most detestable form of prostitution."

Articles, doubtless inspired and handsomely paid for, appeared in various journals, depicting the brothels as precious national monuments. For instance, there was in Rue de Provence a palatial establishment, where, in times gone by, a special room had been set aside — like the royal box in the opera-house — for the crowned heads of Europe. There, according to legend, King Edward VII had laid the foundations of the Anglo-French *Entente Cordiale*. What a blow to diplomacy if such a place were to be closed down! And at the other end of the social ladder, there were the *maisons d'abattage*, the so-called slaughter-houses, catering for the poor, particularly for North Africans.

The commonly accepted notion that brothels were abodes of sin was dismissed as a fallacious prejudice. Rather were these houses, as the wise pagans of old well knew, regular temples, whose inmates were hardworking priestesses of a higher morality.

Terrifying Picture

A terrifying picture was painted of what would happen to society if these temples were abolished: malcontent husbands would end up by throwing away delicate wives, family life would be broken up; inhibited bachelors would turn into satyrs, so that no decent woman would dare to go forth alone after dark; while the prostitutes, hitherto kept out of sight indoors, would be forced onto the pavements, besmirching the streets, where, deprived of the tender paternal care of conscientious brothel-keepers, the poor girls would fall into the clutches of unscrupulous procurers and bullies.

All these pleadings, however, proved of no avail. An irresistible cleansing wind was blowing through Paris, and the brothels were shut down. Most of them were converted into youth hostels; one became a still-flourishing Jewish youth club.

Life went on. There was no rise in the incidence of V.D. or psychoses. The State did not go bankrupt. The police did not lose their contacts with the crooks. The tourists did not stay away. Bohemianism did not decline. International relations did not suffer. The workers did not sink into despair. The street scene did not become any better or worse. And the brothel-keepers — well, they remained brothel-keepers, albeit in different premises, suitably camouflaged.

IN SUMMER
Lighter Cooking — Better Eating



Food Columnist Molly Lyons-Bar-David shows you the way to tastier meals, based on Vita Soups, prepared in less time, without much work and easy on your budget.

EASY-QUICK MENU No. 8

Tuna Fish à la King
on Toast
Carrot Salad
Strawberry Ice Cream Shake

Here's How
TUNA FISH A LA KING
200 grams cooked Tuna fish
1 pkg. Vita Mushroom soup
1 cup of milk
1 cup cooked peas
3 tbsps. chopped (gamba) pimento
1 tbsp. butter or margarine

Use leftover fried or cooked Tuna fish. Flake the fish. Make a paste of the Vita Mushroom soup with a little milk, then add remaining milk and cook together for five minutes. Add all the remaining ingredients and heat through. Serve on toast or fresh bread.

Idea: A nourishing yet stimulating drink-food to follow this dish is Strawberry Ice Cream Shake. In the bottom of a tall glass put a serving of Vita Strawberry Ice Cream, and over this a spoonful of Vita Raspberry Squash. Half fill the glass with milk. Pour in sodawater to almost fill the glass. Stir briskly and drink while bubbly.

VITA

CUT OUT AND KEEP

The Public's Verdict

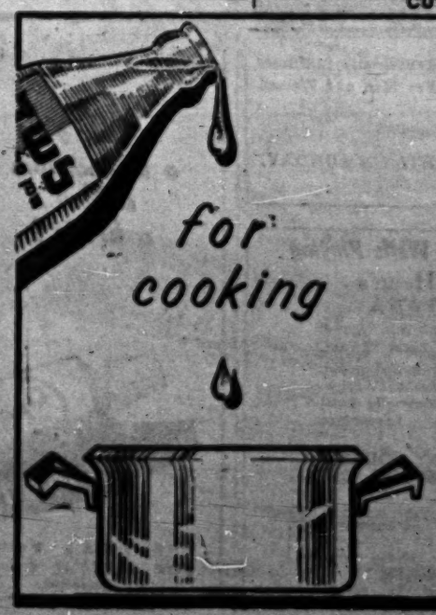


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DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

Monkeys 'Query' Infant Love Lore

Dr. Eliahu Yarom

IT is generally accepted, especially since the Freudian era, that the infant's love for his mother is learned through the association of her face, breasts and handling with the alleviation of hunger and the satisfaction of bodily needs. The importance of suckling — the satisfaction of oral demands — has been especially stressed as the basis for affectionate development, although some psychiatrists have given equal weight to handling and fondling on the part of the mother.

The literature on this subject is vast, but it is fair to state that the evidence is thin. Most of our knowledge is derived from theoretical explanations of normal and abnormal infant behaviour based on theories which seem reasonable.

Much of our ignorance is due to the lack of psychological studies. One cannot experiment with very young babies and in any case they are too immature to give any clear indication of preferences or demands. One way of getting round this difficulty is to use an experimental animal, and a group of psychologists at the University of Wisconsin has been studying the behaviour of the new-born rhesus monkey.

In many ways, the mother-child relationship of the monkey resembles the human, and the infant monkey develops much as does a human baby, although very much more quickly. Monkeys have much more control over their movements at birth and by the time they are 10 days old their responses are purposeful.

At Yale University, monkeys were reared on the bottle because of the higher mortality when they were left with their mothers. It was found that they needed some soft woolly thing, especially during nursing, and could be kept happy cuddling a folded diaper. When the diaper was removed for cleaning, the monkeys were thoroughly miserable until they got another one.



Artificial 'Mothers'

Acting on this, Professor Harlow and his group at Wisconsin built two substitute mothers for their monkeys out of a wire framework with a wooden head and a crude face. A feeding bottle was placed in the frame so that the nipple protruded in the place of the breast. One of the "mothers" was left just as a frame, the other was covered in terry-towelling. Eight new-born monkeys were placed in individual cages, each with two "mothers"; in four cases the milk bottle was in the bare frame, in the others, in the towel-covered frame. All the babies did well; they found the bottle and drank when they were hungry, gaining weight equally. All of them, from the age of two weeks, when they could move about easily, spent much of their time clinging to the towelled mother. Those whose bottle was on the naked frame left their towelled mother to feed but came back immediately. Thus the object of their affection was not necessarily associated with satisfaction of hunger and thirst.

If the monkey, playing in his cage, was frightened, he would rush to his towelled mother and cling to her. After a little while, as though reassured by her presence, he would look around and examine the thing that frightened him. If the "mother" was taken out of the cage, the monkey would throw himself face downwards screaming in the corner — the frame mother was ignored completely. When the towelling mother was in the cage, the young monkey would explore unfamiliar objects left around, returning frequently, as if for reassurance, to his "mother". Without her presence he seemed afraid of any unfamiliar object.

The parallel with human babies is obvious. Most infants seem happy in a strange situation as long as their mother is nearby; when she is out of sight, the child frequently becomes afraid.

Many other tests were performed, too numerous to summarize. For instance, monkeys reared on a towelled mother showed the same reaction to her as to another monkey. When offered two mothers, one of them rocking, the other still, they seemed to prefer the rocking mother but this was variable. Towelled mothers were preferred to cloth cribs although the latter were usually used for sleeping, probably because they were more comfortable. The crib did not substitute for the mother under conditions of stress.

Even monkeys brought up completely isolated from any mother attached themselves to a towelled mother when left alone with it in a cage but spent much less time on the mother than monkeys brought up on the towelled mother from birth. The period of maternal deprivation seemed to affect their capacity for affection.

It is far too early to apply these lessons to human babies, or even to summarize the results on monkeys, without long follow-up studies. At the moment, it may be said that many of the findings are surprising and may well cause us to revise some of our theories of infant behaviour that we have come to accept as "facts."

Volunteers Attack Illiteracy

Pens Versus Thumb Prints

By Yehuda Eisenstark

THE unusually observant cashier noted that the factory hand, who used to "sign" with her right thumb, now "signed" the receipt for her monthly salary with her left. On asking about the change, the cashier was smilingly informed that the girl had married a week before and had changed her name.

This practice of signing by thumb-print is not unusual since immigrants started coming from backward countries a few years ago and it is estimated that some 160,000 persons are unable to read or write in Israel today.

It is the Language Encouragement Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture that has taken up the challenge and has launched an attack on illiteracy. Special courses and ulpanim have been organized and thousands of volunteers, drawn from various elements of the population — students, members of youth movements, Gadna, Government officials and ordinary citizens — are sent to the homes of those who needed instruction.

But the task was not that simple. The would-be teacher first had to overcome a number of difficulties, such as those created by the father of the family who objected to his wife's being "made intelligent." There was also the question of the pupils' free time and, above all, the hostile attitude to study as such.



Young volunteer teaches a young mother to read.

But in spite of everything, these volunteer teachers managed to give instruction to some 10,000 illiterates in their own homes for the minimum period of three to six months required to acquire the basic elements of Hebrew reading and writing.

Friends as Well

In the course of a study tour, I noticed that the woman soldier, the housewife and the Government official turned teacher not only gave instruction but also became friends, guides and advisers, giving instructions in good citizenship as well.

A small corrugated iron or asbestos hut, or an immigrant shikun converted into an ulpan: three or four members of the family together with a neighbour or two, sit at a small lamp-lit table knitting their brows in an effort to learn under the sympathetic tutelage of a volunteer teacher. One new word, and still another are strung together to form a sentence. The otherwise noisy children are singularly quiet during the lesson as if charmed by the written word, or highly conscious of the seriousness of the occasion.

Who are these teachers and who the students? At a small table in a Ramle Ma'barasits Shira, a young woman soldier, who gives up four hours a week of her own time to instruct Victoria and Fortuna and, when he is able to participate, Fortuna's husband as well. Far from being obstructive the husband, who expresses himself with difficulty in Hebrew, encourages Fortuna to make every effort to learn despite her preoccupation with the three children and parents living with them in the same hut.

In a courtyard in the Musrara Quarter of Jerusalem, sit four women sipping tea. They seem to be old friends and the lively discussion shows that they have a common interest. It is easy to see that there they are more than teacher and pupils, for the teacher sits with them as a friend and guide, the differences of age and origin having disappeared.

Bright New Fabrics Come on Market

IS that a French or Swiss print? we asked the lady in the eye-catching fabric that had the look of a Paris design. No, it's 100 per cent "made in Israel" we learned — from Israel-grown cotton, spun, woven, printed and finished here by a designer of fabrics for ladies' dresses. Drapers and shops for smart frocks were all high in praise of this latest manufacture, launched this season and called "Six-Point Fabrics."

With Israelis ever more fashion-conscious, ordinary run-of-the-mill prints have fallen into disfavour and the public has taken readily to these original designs that are hand-blocked, colourfast, on a guaranteed washable, non-iron material. Drapers report that this material competes favourably with any foreign made material offered here.

The Six-Point Fabrics firm was set up by Major Sam Weiser and his partner, Mr. Lifshitz. Major Weiser, who came here 11 years ago, was born into the textile industry and was affiliated with one of the oldest English silk firms, Hinde and Hardy. He became familiar with all phases of the textile field when at the age of 16 he began work in one of England's largest cotton mills as an apprentice at spinning, weaving, printing — all of which he can do efficiently.

In his Nahlat Binyamin establishment, Major Weiser hopes to produce the same high standard of fabrics he had made abroad. Shantung and basket and surface weaves in silks and cottons are being made at the moment. There is enough talent in the country, he believes, to produce designs as good as those now being imported from France, Italy and Switzerland, and we could even find markets for export if our textile designers were given an opportunity to use their talents.

D.I.

Yoga Keeps One Young

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RELEASE from the strain of living, through Yoga, has been sought by half of Hollywood, and a great many people elsewhere, not least Israelis, who are as willing as anyone else to learn something new.

Based on the idea of achieving harmony in the body through relaxation and correct breathing, flexibility of the spine, and the proper functioning of the glands, Yoga exercises every part of the body. Adherents believe that it assists the circulation of the blood, helps to clear your thinking, sharpens your perceptions and releases emotional tension.

Learning to Relax

Followers usually come to Yoga because they are physically or mentally below par. Sometimes just one or two of the more than 84,000 bodily movements prescribed by Yoga suffice to improve their condition. In the process of relaxing the body, for example, they may only have to lie still on the floor, eyes closed, breathing regularly and deeply as in sleep, while thinking "harmonious thoughts." Approximating the peace of sleep may be just enough for adherents to recoup their energy and refresh their outlook, maintains Miss Regina Kolitz, who practised Yoga under the famous Dr. Gupta in New York and is now teaching Israelis at the Y.M.C.A. in Jerusalem and at the Vegetarian and Natural Foods Institute in Tel Aviv.

Relaxing and exercising the body makes you disciplined and enables you to master situations; it releases your energy, develops your thinking powers and makes for a more positive view of life, said Miss Kolitz. In other words, it not only treats a sluggish physical constitution but also an apathetic outlook on life.

Miss Kolitz demonstrates how much of the body must work, for example, in exercising the thyroid gland by having the tongue reach the chin. Every part of the body is in use and tense. When you stop, you feel relieved, refreshed and rejuvenated. Much of this has to do with breathing and manipulating the body through breathing, which is the basic principle of Yoga. Proper breathing alone, which is rare, is enough to restore health, according to the Yoga view.

Yoga disciples follow a diet of natural foods and are advised to avoid meat and to use wholemeal flour, brown sugar, honey, whole grain, and the energy-builders — fruit, vegetables, nuts, dried fruit.

It is usually hard to tell the age of those who practise Yoga seriously, Miss Kolitz contends, for their way of life keeps them continuously fit and young.

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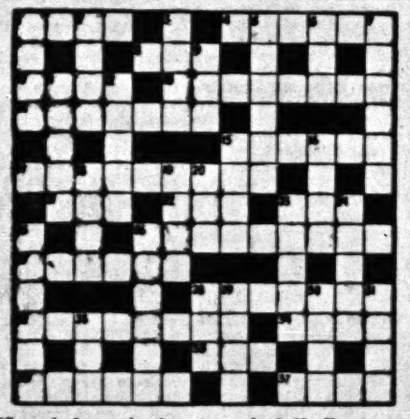
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At right is a dress of fresh cotton print and white ribbon trim. At left, a check with frilled white gingham trim. They can be run up from materials easily available.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Low price for a dozen? 4. Padded suit? 8. Even an expert can make a bad return. 10. So mother turns prophet. 13. Do they erect tents, on baseball grounds? 14. Bart cuts him short. 15. Just the dog to be first? 17. What you see when you look over the stern? 21. Might describe a has-been! 22. Too much noise. 23. M.I. 500! 26. Something to read in the desert? 27. The piper's son's instrument. 28. It saves being caught. 32. Nautical throw-out? 34. Where, in Ireland, one is liable to get nothing? 35. Girl with some brandy, perhaps. 36. Master switch for the current. 37. In some regions, it's a pond. DOWN.—1. Dull hard, possibly. 2. North African. 3. A cop, note, may be worn on the shoulders. 5. It's his job to cover the production! 8. Buck's mate? 7. Her job is certainly of relative importance. 9. Sank one's teeth into a piece. 11. Bird with a maternal cry? 12. Strikes on the feet? 15. Not a straight thing to do. 16. May help you to handle a racket? 18. Showing no sign of being windy? 19. Nobody ever preceded him. 20. That cylindrical thing in the putting green. 22. Lady horse? No sir! 24. Can give a racing driver a bad time. 25. Of rock? 26. So a boy gets a letter from a princess. 28. Space. 29. May turn right by order. 30. Do so and you may get your feet wet. 31. There were days of it long ago. 33. Something to say to the boss.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. (in) Form. 4. Brut-us. 8. Asp. 10. One's. 13. Hand-ball. 14. Galleys. 15. Deface. 17. Never fear. 21. Sap. 22. Lasa. 23. Gum. 26. Carp-enter. 27. Retort. 28. Potadam. 32. Back-yard. 34. Hole. 35. Oil. 36. Ex-tent. 37. Rock.

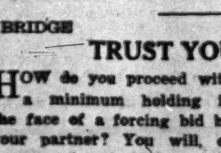
DOWN. — 1. leap) Frog. 2. Reel. 3. A-shy. 5. Rudder. 6. Iva. 7. Silver (paper) 9. Pas. 11. Naves. 12. Sleep. 15. Dansp. 18. Abut. 18. Vase. 19. Flat. 20. Ear. 23. Gnash. 24. Medal. 25. Gr-A.B.-le. 26. C-rayon. 28. Pro. 29. Odin. 30. Do-do. 31. Me-ek. 33. Cut.



Chess

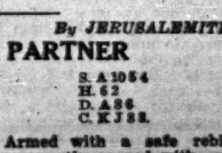
Friday, July 10, 1959

Problem No. 1253
Halvar Hermansson, Unbyn
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kh6; Qe7; Rh4; Be3, Bf7; Ktd1, Kth5; Pa2, f5, g5. (10)
Ke4; Re8, Rg4; Bb6; Ktf1; Pd5, f4. (7)
White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1254
A. Destefani, Mendoza
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Ke4; Ktb6, Kth8; Pa2. (4)
Kd6; Bc8; Pd7. (3)
Helpmate in three (H. 3x)
a) White moves and helps.
b) Black moves and helps

Our Swedish contributor ranks today among the best composers of two-movers. His refined technique is excellently illustrated in No. 1253 the theme of which is modern changed play. A. Destefani makes this week his first appearance in our column and we take this opportunity to extend him our best wishes.

Solutions. Problem No. 1249 (Guttman): 1.Bd5! ! "An excellent study in analogous unpin tries, resulting in Black checks and battery mates... The actual key has the same thematic flavour as the tries, rounding out a harmonious conception which Frederick Gamage, who took great delight in unpin-followed-by-countercheck play, would doubtless have relished." (C. Mansfield, in The Problemist). Problem No. 1250 (van Dijk): 1.Ktf1! waiting. 1.-c3/Bg4 2.c8Q; 1.-Ktc7 2.c8Kt; 1.-d5 2.d8Q; 1.-Ktg7/Bg7/Rb5 2.d8Kt; 1.-Kte7 2.e8Q; 1.-Rg7/Kta7 2.e8Kt. "A task first shown in the two-mover by Henry Wald Bettman to have given three-move form. There are second-move promotions by the d7 pawn to both queen and knight on each of three squares." (Judge's award).

The Zurich International Tournament Book, due to appear next week, will contain all of the 120 games of this great event, in which Grandmasters M. Tal, S. Gligoric, R. Fischer, P. Keres, B. Larsen and other eminent players took part. The commentary is by Grandmaster Salo Flohr, whose witty style is a by-word in chess journalism.

The book will be available to our readers from E. Shahaf, 4 Rehov Struck, Tel Aviv at the reduced price of IL1.500, post-free. Payment will be accepted by postal order or cheque.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

With the semi-finals almost over, several clubs have switched to their own affairs. Lasker, Tel Aviv has Aloni, Gutti, Dinner, Blumenfeld, Cahane, Stefak, Bernstein among its 16 participants. Playing days are Sunday and Thursday at 6.30 p.m. The Rosbovsky Club staged its first cup tourney (donated by the Lieber Company) with 16 participants in two sections, playing on Mondays at 7.30 p.m. A 20-player Swiss tourney is now in progress at the Ezel Club. It includes guest players.

The following game was played in the Lasker championship:

White	Black
Gutil	Czerniavski

Pirs-Ufimtsev Defence

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Ktf6 3.Ktc3 g6 4.Ktf3 Bg7 5.Bg5 h6 6.Be3 0-0 7.h3 Ktfd7 8.Qd2 Kh7 9.0-0-0 Ktc6 10.h4 e5 11.d5 Kte7 12.Kth2 f5 13.ef Kt:f5 14.Bd3 Ktf6 15.h5! gf 16.Ktf1! Qe8 17.Ktg3 Qg6 18. Rdg1! c6 19.Kt:h5 Kt:h5 20.g4 Ktf4 21.gf Qf6 (21.-Kt:d3+ 22.cd Qf6 23.B:h6 B:h6 24.Rg6) 22.B:f4 ef 23.Rg6 B:f5 24.R:f6 R:f6 25.B:f5 R:f5 26.Qd3 Rf8 27.Kt:e4, and Black resigned in a few moves.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

TRUST YOUR PARTNER

HOW do you proceed with a minimum holding in the face of a forcing bid by your partner? You will, of course, seize the first opportunity to show the red lights and invite him to drop the bidding at the game level. But if he disregards your warning and deliberately carries on, what attitude will you then adopt?

Unless your first bid was grossly misleading, it is not permissible to pass. Even if you choose to fade out you must be careful to do it when it will hurt least; for hurt it will in many cases, and it will be difficult to reach the best contract. That risk was part and parcel of your bargain, when you invited trouble with a psychic bid.

But whenever the first bid has some basis, the proper thing to do is to continue with minimum responses and to leave all final decisions to partner's sound judgment. For all you know, he may have one of those rare stone-crushers, which will produce full game without any support; the couple of tops you bring him will be enough for a more ambitious contract.

And yet, even the better-than-average players will at times not comply. Recently I witnessed such a case with disastrous results. One of the players dealt himself the following minny:

S. A 10 5 4
H. 6 2
D. A 8 6
C. K J 8 3.

Armed with a safe rebid he correctly opened with one club, and after a two hearts force he signed off with two no-trumps. Now North encouraged him with three clubs, and South tried to seal the game with three no-trumps.

There is nothing basically wrong with this bid, although the belated three spades call would have given a better description of the holding. But our hero was obsessed with the fixed idea that game at no-trumps was just the spot, and the only spot to play the hand, and that any other bid would unnecessarily risk getting beyond that level.

North was not deaf to this most discouraging bidding, but he still insisted with four no-trumps. Blackwood was played, and all bridge fans know that under this system the four no-trumps call is a mere asking bid as to the number of aces held. But this was too much for South; fearing that he was already beyond his depth he muzzled his partner with a pass. He was not so happy about his harsh decision, when North tabled the following display:

S.K.
H. A K Q 10 8 4 3
D. K
C. A 9 6 5.

Thirteen tricks were on ice. There were no comments...



Stained Bottles and Burned Pots

TWO of the letters we have received from readers this week contain what we think are problems likely to have worried other housewives at this time of the year, with the schools just having closed, and with many varieties of plums just coming on the market and inspiring visions of rows and rows of preserves.

Clean the bottle: The first is from Mrs. Daisy Koeb of Givatayim, whose problem is an unpleasant dark brown tea-stain in her little daughter's plastic bottle. This is our advice to her, and to the other mothers with tea-stained plastic bottles on their hands. It will also serve for other types of stains in these bottles.

Dilute Economica (one tablespoonful to five tablespoonfuls of hot water). Make enough solution to fill the bottle. When filled, screw on the top and shake the bottle very thoroughly. Let it stand for a while, then pour the solution out into a container. If this does not remove the stain, pour the solution back into the bottle, and let it stand overnight. We think that by morning, when the solution is poured out, the stain should be gone. However, Economica leaves an odour. To remove it, rinse out the bottle several times with hot water and detergent. If the odour persists, fill with hot water, adding bicarbonate of soda (1 tsp.), and shake this around thoroughly. By this time, all the odour should be gone and the bottle clean.

Burnt Sugar: The second letter is from Mrs. K. Shassiry of Gedera. Mrs. Shassiry had some bad luck with an aluminium pan in which she wanted to stew some plums (probably for jam). She was called away from the kitchen after she had put the water and sugar on the gas, and when she returned some time later, the water had boiled away and the sugar, which had burnt as black as coal, was stuck to her pot.

Our advice is to soak it in hot water until the burnt sugar loosens (the water can be boiled in the aluminium pan itself to speed up this process). Then scrape the sugar off with a spoon — a wooden one, to avoid scratching the aluminium. (Note: Do not use alkali soaps, washing soda, ammonia or borax, and never use steel wool on the inside of a saucepan). After the loosened burnt sugar has been scraped off, remove the discoloration left by (1) boiling more water in the pot with half a squeezed lemon, or with some apple peelings, or (2) boiling it in clear water to which a spoonful (or two) of vinegar has been added, or (3) boiling up an onion, or some tomatoes in the pot.

If the discoloration is very bad, this process may have to be repeated, but finally it should work. In any case, the pot can be re-used before it is entirely free of the discoloration, and it will eventually disappear as you use the pot to cook apples, etc. Remember, though, that it is best to watch that sugar and water if you intend to make plum jam.

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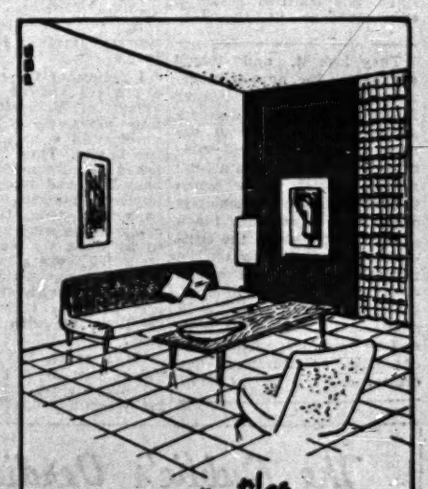
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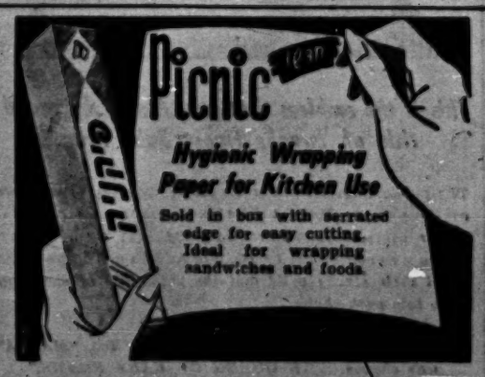


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ISRAEL'S WEEK



Climax Of Crisis

PRIME Minister Ben-Gurion's resignation on Sunday brought to a climax the ten-day Cabinet crisis over the export of arms to Germany, after which relative quiet set in as it became evident that the present coalition would probably remain in office as a "caretaker" Government until after the fourth Knesset elections in the autumn.

Mr. Ben-Gurion submitted his letter of resignation to the President late Sunday evening, after the four Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam Ministers had failed to abide by a decision taken earlier in the day by the Cabinet at its weekly session, demanding their resignation by six p.m. In his letter Mr. Ben-Gurion reiterated his earlier charge that the Ministers of both parties had violated the law by breaking the principle of collective responsibility binding all Cabinet members, and had also broken their specific undertaking of January 1958 not to vote against a Cabinet decision unless they first resigned from the Government.

The Cabinet's resignation was already a foregone conclusion on Wednesday of last week, when Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda voted in the Knesset against the Government motion not to void the arms sale to Germany.

At that point, Mr. Ben-Gurion must have felt that the main issue at stake was that a Knesset majority had approved Government policy on the arms export to Germany, giving him a political victory with important international implications. He did not feel inclined to appear to invalidate these by an immediate resignation. On the other hand, there was also hope that the Ahdut Ha'avoda Secretariat would agree to their Ministers' request to be allowed to resign from the Cabinet.

THE PRIME MINISTER TENDERED THE GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION to the President, but the present coalition will continue as a caretaker Cabinet until the general elections.

HAMMARSKJOLD'S CAIRO TALKS. which failed to end the detention of the Inge Toft and Israel cargoes in Port Said, caused disappointment in Jerusalem.

THE CHIEF RABBINATE'S BOYCOTT of the Ministry of Religious Affairs was the object of a protest by the Minister, Rabbi Toledano, who, at a conference of Rabbis in Tel Aviv, called for the exclusion of party politics from religious matters.

617 DEGREES WERE AWARDED at the Hebrew University's 29th, largest-ever graduation ceremony.

GOVERNMENT LAWYERS RETURNED TO WORK after a ten day strike, on the Histadrut's promise to back more fully their regrading demands.

MR. ABBA EBAN, inaugurated as President of the Weizmann Institute, announced that **A CONFERENCE ON THE HELP OF SCIENCE TO UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES** would be convened at Rehovot late next year.

But party considerations prevailed, and by Sunday morning it was obvious that no Cabinet decision could persuade the four dissident Ministers to leave the Government. Such a step would have enabled the remaining Mapai and Progressive Ministers as well as the independent Minister of Religious Affairs to remain in the Government without having to resign, provided one of the opposition parties agreed to abstain at the non-confidence motion that was to be expected.

Caretaker Cabinet

LAST weekend also brought some other interesting moves in the political game. Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Eshkol, of Mapai, explored the possibilities of support by the National Religious Party or the General Zionists for a Mapai-Progressive "minority" Government. On the other hand Aluf Yigal Allon, of Ahdut Ha'avoda, put out feelers for a new coalition without Mapai and it was mooted, with the passive support of Herut. (Six months ago Herut had supported the election as Knesset speaker of Dr. Nahum Nir, a member of Ahdut Ha'avoda.) The reserve General's unprecedented tactics made immediate headlines and his own party colleagues were not a little embarrassed at the reports. Mr. Allon termed his talks "mere joking remarks in the Knesset lobby," but Mr. Y. Rafael, of the Religious Party, considered it his duty to inform Prime Minister Ben-Gurion of the Ahdut Ha'avoda offer when his party's delegation met on Sunday with Mr. Ben-Gurion prior to the Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Ben-Gurion refused to sit at one table with the dissident Ministers. By Sunday the Prime Minister had been absent from four Cabinet sessions. The Minister of Finance, Mr. L. Eshkol, chaired the meetings.

To avoid future crises over arms exports, the Cabinet unanimously adopted a proposal of the Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen (Progressive) that future arms exports should be discussed by the Ministerial Committee for Foreign Affairs and Security. Some routine legal decisions were adopted by the Cabinet at its last session before Mr. Ben Gurion's resignation.

After Mr. Ben-Gurion's resignation the situation became clear that neither the General Zionists nor the National Religious Party would support a "minority Government" of Mapai, the Progressives, and non-political experts to fill the seats of the left-wing Ministers. But while the 70 Knesset members of the newly enlarged opposition commanded a formal majority, they could not form even a temporary Government, the political gap between them being too wide.

The country seemed to consider the issue settled, at least until the elections. Mr. Ben-Gurion remained absent from Cabinet sessions and even in the Knesset he chose to sit on the Mapai benches rather than with the "opposition Ministers." On Tuesday he also announced that he would now take leave for a period, but the Government Secretary made it clear that Mr. Ben-Gurion would still handle all matters directly concerned with his Ministries.

On Monday the President began routine consultations with party leaders, and the Mapai Knesset members, who were the first delegation to be received, recalled two prior incidents at which Cabinet Ministers had resigned from the Government when the Cabinet's majority voted against them on a matter of principle. In June 1953 the General Zionists had left the Cabinet over the question of raising the flags in certain public schools on May Day, and in June 1958 the National Religious Ministers had resigned over the identity card registration as Jews of individuals whom the religious law did not regard as such.

Mapai made an attempt to obtain Knesset support for advancing the elections to September 22 and not just to November 3, as agreed. But the present opposition will probably reject this motion, though it would save almost six weeks of weak government.

Herut and the General Zionists, who called on the President on Tuesday, also seem to be resigned to a "caretaker Government" by the present coalition, although the General Zionists formally proposed to the President to entrust a yet unspecified Knesset member with the formation of a Government consisting exclusively of non-political experts.

On Thursday the President received a delegation of the National Religious Party who proposed that efforts be made by the President to form a "National Government" of all parties except the Communists.

The last chord on the crisis this week was played by the Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda Ministers, who did not wait to be formaly summoned by the President and submitted two separate but almost identical notes to him "to clarify certain misleading and inaccurate statements made by the Prime Minister in his letter of resignation."

Mr. Ben-Gurion appeared to have scored on two major points, one of foremost international importance, and the other, with internal political implications that were perhaps important too.

He had once more shown that the multi-party system could lead Israel's democracy into the most grotesque situations. His solution for the problem is to introduce constituency elections instead of the present proportional representation system, and he is now likely to make this the major campaign issue of his party. Should Mapai and the General Zionists, who also support constituency elections, together receive enough votes for a Knesset majority, the fourth Knesset may yet pass legislation on a new election scheme changing the entire party line-up.

Panorama of the Hebrew University's graduation ceremony on the campus at Givat Ram.
Photo by Braun

Dag Fails

THE detention of the Inge Toft at Port Said was already in its sixth week when the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, arrived in Cairo last week to discuss it with Nasser, but the official U.N. report on the Cairo talks, which reached Jerusalem last Monday, still contained no indication that Mr. Hammarskjold had succeeded in securing the release of the Danish freighter or of the Israel cargoes confiscated in March from the Capctan Manolis and the Leslott. He only elicited from Nasser new conditions: that goods from Israel passing through the Canal be sold f.o.b. Haifa, while cargoes going to Israel through the Suez would be bought c.i.f. Haifa, making these goods non-Israel property when they pass through the waterway. The exporting of cargoes f.ob. Haifa would, however, require all consignees to make the shipping arrangements themselves. This is a very heavy demand on the Far Eastern importer, since regular shipping lines to the Far East do not call at Haifa owing to the Arab boycott, so that all vessels calling at Haifa must pick up a full cargo there, and Israel economic and shipping circles must assist the foreign buyer in his shipping arrangements. Cement, potash and phosphates, which are Israel's major export goods to the Far East, are faced with heavy competition on the world market and any unnecessary complications in the shipping of these goods, as well as repeated delays in their delivery, may have devastating effects on the newly developed Far East markets for Israel exports.

Nasser's other condition for allowing the passage of Israel goods, even f.o.b. Haifa, is that no publicity whatsoever be given to such shipments. Since Israel has no control over press reports originating abroad, Nasser could easily initiate such publicity on his own to use it as pretext for the detention of Israel cargoes whenever he chose to do so.

Apparently Mr. Hammarskjold did stick to the official U.N. stand calling for the free passage of Israel ships as well as Israel cargoes through the Suez Canal. The failure of the talks lies in Nasser's uncompromising attitude, which the U.N. Secretary-General once more failed to change.

Rabbis' Rift

CERTAIN religious quarters have never forgiven Rabbi Toledano, the non-party Minister of Religious Affairs, for taking over his post after it was vacated by the National Religious Party in protest against the identity card registration regulations then under discussion. Since he became Minister, Rabbi Toledano has been the target of attacks by both the Chief Rabbinate and the National Religious Party. According to Ministry circles and supporters of the non-party Rabbi Toledano, the Chief Rabbinate in this case means Chief Rabbi Nissim.

On Tuesday, Rabbi Toledano addressed a meeting of leading rabbis from various parts of the country which he himself had called and denied the Chief Rabbinate's charges that he was bent on usurping the Rabbinate's authority. In a conciliatory tone, he also denied the truth of other charges against him. On the registration regulations, he said that the Prime Minister had informed him that these were now the same as they had been under the previous Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. Moshe Shapiro, the National Religious Party leader.

Several of the rabbis present, including the Chief Rabbis of a number of provincial towns, urged appeasement between the Minister and the Rabbinate. One of them suggested that Rabbi Toledano and Chief Rabbi Nissim sit down together and settle the matter themselves.

But Rabbi Toledano's calling of the meeting came under fire. The National Religious Party's daily, "Hatzofe," which termed the gathering "Rabbi Toledano's private meeting," reported that it had been sparsely attended and that the rabbis who did come were ignorant of Tel Aviv Chief Rabbi Unterman's call to boycott the meeting. The tone of the report suggested that the opponents of the Minister were not ready to grasp the olive branch he had extended.

H.U. Record

SIX HUNDRED and seventeen degrees, the greatest number ever, were awarded at the Hebrew University graduation ceremonies this week, as some 5,000 Hebrew University students and their teachers saw an academic year, which lacked neither achievements nor problems, through to its end. The year, which began with the opening of the School of Social Work, ended with the decision to integrate the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics within the University next term, broadening the basis of higher education in the country and making fuller use of its potential intellectual forces. Working students in Tel Aviv will now have the opportunity of taking a B.A. degree in law or social sciences. The diploma awarded by the Tel Aviv school had hitherto not been recognized. Two members of the Tel Aviv staff have been appointed Vice-Deans of the Faculties of Law and of Social Sciences respectively, and two members have been co-opted to the University Senate.

The 1958-9 academic year witnessed the students' strike against tuition fee increases recommended by the Agranat Committee, and then approved by the Cabinet. The strike highlighted the party set-up within the Students Association, which has now, it is generally hoped, found its solution in the success of the students' first elections held on a personal basis instead of on party lists. A final decision on the future school fee will have to be taken during the vacation and well before the beginning of the term in November.

Other notable events in the University's calendar were the opening of the Law School building on the campus by a Canadian delegation; the opening of the Queen Elisabeth of Belgium Archaelogical Institute by Her Majesty; the dedication of the Eleanor Roosevelt Chair of History and Philosophy of Science, in Mrs. Roosevelt's presence; and the conferring of honorary doctorates on Dr. Jonas Salk and Prof. Hugo S. Bergmann.

Twice as many Ph.D's —87— were granted this week as last year. The Board of Governors approved the establishment of an Institute of Contemporary Jewry, and of an Institute of Criminology.

The massive structure of the University National Library, now under construction, has reached its full height. The building of three underground floors and five stories above ground level will be completed next year. The new Applied Science Centre will be finished this year.

Important advances were recorded at the University in various fields of medical and natural science research, the most prominent being the cultivation of the *trachoma* virus.

The student body grew by about 500 over the previous year. A similar increase is expected next term. The year also saw an increase in the number of Afro-Asian students. There were 73 Arab students, the biggest contingent to date.

Milk Shake

ISRAEL'S cows have set a world record with an average annual milk yield of 4,200 litres per head. Dutch cows, now the world's second best, give only 4,000 litres per cow per year.

But Israel's record production — reaching an annual average of 5,000 litres per cow in some herds — has still had no effect on the Israeli's taste — or lack of it — for milk.

Israel's milk consumption, 67 litres *per capita* per year, is among the lowest in the world. The Finns are the world's biggest milk drinkers, consuming 300 litres of milk a year each, although their alcohol consumption is quite considerable too: drinking habits apparently work in both directions.

Israel also claimed a record in the transfer of bulk quantities of fresh milk from the producers to the central dairies. Last year two-thirds of our milk was carried in huge "Thermos" tankers, the latest innovation in the bulk shipment of milk. The U.S. ships only 50 per cent of its milk in them.

Since the import of milk powder and butter has now ceased, Israel's milk supply may soon return to normal, although encouraging Israelis to drink more fresh milk would still remain the key to the continued development of dairy farming.

The Middle East Scene — *By Amnon Bartur*

SYRIAN BA'TH IN TOTAL ECLIPSE

RESENTMENT against Egyptian rule in Syria, which has been steadily on the increase but remained below the surface until recently, has now exploded with a big bang. The Arab Socialist Ba'th (Resurgence) Party in Syria, which was the main architect of that country's merger with Egypt about a year and a half ago, has been totally discredited in the first stage of Wednesday's parliamentary elections.

The new upsurge of emotion against the Ba'th was given ample expression during the past two weeks, while preparations were under way to elect the first joint Egypt-Syria National Assembly. All the parties and political groupings in Syria, without exception, have taken a unified stand against members of that party, allowing not a single one of them to be included in their joint lists, and where Ba'thists were already represented in such lists they ceremoniously withdrew of their own accord.

This phenomenon, coming as it did in the wake of speculations that the Ba'th Party was to dominate the elections completely, amounted to a silent revolution not only against that party, but against Nasserist rule and the very idea of union as it is conceived in the present structure of the U.A.R.

Open Split

Although dark references to the Ba'th position had long appeared in the Egyptian and Syrian Press, it was only last week-end that clear reports began to leak out about an open split between that party and the sum total of political groupings in Syria. By Thursday, not a single Ba'th candidate remained in Aleppo, Homs or Hamat, and very few were on the lists in Damascus itself. The reason for the mass withdrawals was that, as other groups drew joint lists and excluded all Ba'thists from them, the latter saw that they had no chance of success with their own independent lists and preferred to withdraw from the contest entirely.

The Ba'th organ, "Al-Jamahir," which appears in Damascus, wrote in a leading article last week that the withdrawals were occasioned by "the intrigues and accusations directed at the Ba'thists." It protested that the Ba'th people "believe in revolution and in unity as they have been realized and attained," and that they valued the gains brought by the union with Egypt. They did not want to be misunderstood, however; if they decided to stand aside for the time being, they remained nevertheless the staunch supporters of the new regime that they have always been.



Akram el-Haurani and Salah el-Bitar (with daughter) at their respective apartments in Cairo. The two are the only Syrian members of the Central U.A.R. Government, and it has been reported this week that Haurani is now forbidden to visit Syria.

Too Democratic?

Yet the Ba'thists do not try to hide their disappointment and displeasure at the way in which the elections to the National Assembly and the National Union are being conducted. Although no explicit criticisms of these ways have yet been aired, "Al-Jamahir" did not hesitate to say that the Ba'thists disagreed with the authorities in one specific aspect — the structure of the National Union and its election. This has coincided with the claim of some neutral observers in Beirut that, paradoxically, the manifestation of pronounced anti-Ba'th opinion was brought on by giving President Nasser's Syrians for the first time full freedom to express themselves in free elections.

As a matter of fact, the Ba'thist's chief complaint now is that there is no "healthy atmosphere" in the Syrian constituencies due to the fact that "some reactionary and opportunist elements have managed to infiltrate into the people's ranks and propagate separatism" and worse. These trends "have not met with any opposition," the complaint goes, with the result that all the social ills of the past are being re-introduced into Syria's political life. In other words, the Ba'thists think that the elections are being conducted too democratically.



Vichy in the "New Statesman"

IT is remarkable that the Cairo authorities, which have always taken the side of the Ba'th, two of whose leaders are members of the Central Government, have been making a show of neutrality in this struggle between their staunch supporters and confirmed enemies. It is too early to try to find hidden motives behind this (a split between Nasser and the Ba'th, a manoeuvre on the part of Cairo to gain the sympathy of the anti-Ba'th majority in the Syrian Region, etc.). But it would be useful to dwell on the reasons for the party's decline — in Syria as well as in Iraq, Jordan and other Arab countries.

A writer in the Beirut daily "Al-Hayat," dealing with this subject in Sunday's issue of that paper, has attributed this failure mainly to the Ba'th's impulsive and foolhardy conduct. A party which inherits and adopts the Arab nationalist cause, he wrote, can work only gradually and with wisdom and has no need for adventure and haste. There is nothing worse than precipitating events in such spheres, especially when the problems are interwoven and complicated.

Factional Tendencies

BUT a more significant reason for the Ba'th's decline seems to be in factional tendencies within the party. Confining their membership almost exclusively to young students, the Ba'th leaders — like Nasser — ignored all those who had worked in the Arab nationalist field before them. They also ignored the minorities, which constitute the most significant single political factor in the Arab world. It was their followers in Iraq who brought disaster upon themselves by totally ignoring the important Kurdish population and other national and radical minorities.

'An Insignificant Minority'

ONE of the factors in the present decline of the Ba'th has been its essential opportunism. It has made alliances with all kinds of unlikely friends just to attain its immediate ends. Its cooperation with the Communists in Syria and in Iraq was its own undoing — until Nasser hastened to come to its rescue in February last year, when it saw that it could not face the Communists alone.

Current opinion in Syria on the subject draws on the experience of the immediate past. Asked about the exclusion of the Ba'thists from candidates lists, Shafiq Jabri, who rallied the non-Ba'th groups, said bluntly that his groups were waging a campaign against "those who claim that they are the only party in the country." Pointing out that the non-Ba'thists are not waging a party political contest, he said confidently: "These elections will prove that (the Ba'th Party) is in fact a small minority of no importance and with no power to back it. The unified stand which the whole country has taken against this group is the best proof of the anger of the people as a whole with it."

If we remember that this anger is directed almost wholly against measures that were taken by the central authorities in Cairo and that have led to an acute economic crisis, we will realize that what is taking place in Syria these days is something of far greater significance than electioneering. The coming few weeks, when the second, third and fourth stages of the present elections are completed, will no doubt be full of unpleasant surprises for the Egyptians.

Brazil's Warm Welcome to Mrs. Meir

By a Special Correspondent

RIO DE JANEIRO. — IT may be said that from now the history on Brazil-Israel relations will be divided into two periods: the pre-Golda Meir era and the post-Golda Meir era. For the numerous proofs of sympathy and friendship that were extended to Israel's Foreign Minister by the authorities, the population and the Jewish community of this nation of 70,000,000 during her seven-day visit here, augur remarkably well for the future.

From her arrival at Galeao Airport in Rio de Janeiro to the moment she bade farewell to Brazil in Sao Paulo, where she spent two days, Mrs. Meir's schedule was packed. At the Brazilian Press Association, she declared that the time had come for Israel and Arab leaders to sit down together in order to restore peace. In a special ceremony at the municipal palace, she was made a Carioca (a citizen of Rio) by Mr. Sa Freire Alvim, the city's mayor. At the Itamarati Palace, where the Foreign Minister of Brazil, Mr. Francisco Negrao de Lima, tendered a banquet in her honour, she was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Southern Cruzeiro.

At the Israel Embassy, she gave a reception to Brazilian personalities and to the press in a climate of Israel-Brazilian friendship. And at an intimate lunch party given by the President of Brazil, Mr. Juscelino Kubitschek, her host drank to the health of Israel's President, her Prime Minister and her Foreign Minister. The toasts were reciprocated by Mrs. Meir, who recalled the common struggle of the two countries for economic progress.

Cultural Accord

Main concrete achievement of Mrs. Meir's stay in Rio was the cultural accord signed by the two countries at the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, providing for exchanges of scholars, men of letters, artists, journalists, sportsmen, theatre companies and orchestras as well as for the possibility of student exchanges, the encouragement of mutual visits by exhibitions of art, architecture and folklore, the stimulation of those centres for cultural interchange that have already been created, and the provision of tourist facilities. At the same time, Mrs. Meir invited Brazil's Foreign Minister to visit Israel, and Mr. Negrao de Lima promised to do so.

In the city of Brazilia, the country's new capital now under construction, Mrs. Meir planted a sapling at the future site of the Israel Embassy. Accompanied by Mr. Arie Aroch, the Israel Ambassador, and by his wife, she then proceeded to Sao Paulo, the country's main industrial centre and capital of Sao Paulo State, where many of Brazil's 250,000 Jews are concentrated. Welcomed enthusiastically by the crowds at Congonhas airport and feted in the streets, the Israel Foreign Minister lunched with Mr. Carvalho Pinto, the State Governor, at Government House, and visited Mr. Adhemar de Barros, Mayor of Sao Paulo city.

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	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	1815	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. July 13	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	1000	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1225	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Amsterdam, London, New York
TUES. July 14	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0810	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, Frankfurt
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1130	ALITALIA	Rome
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1245	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
WED. July 15	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1500	EL AL	Brussels, London, New York
	2310	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo, Sydney, Melbourne
THURS. July 16	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1005	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1100	EL AL	Nicosia
	1140	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	1540	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
FRI. July 17	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1055	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt New York
	1150	ALITALIA	Rome
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Vienna
	1540	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to
TUES.	July 14	s.s. ISTANBUL	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles
WED.	July 15	s.s. HERZL	Genoa, Marseilles
WED.	July 15	s.s. ARTZA	Piraeus, Naples, Genoa Marseilles
THURS.	July 16	s.s. MARMARA	Iskenderun, Mersin, Izmir, Istanbul
FRI.	July 17	s.s. ISRAEL	Naples, New York

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Sabras as Students

Teacher Finds Authority Carries Little Weight

By CARL LEVINE

THE introduction to the booklet "Teaching in Israel" recently published by Patwa, the organization which counsels and assists professionals seeking careers in Israel, contains a cautionary note to the new teacher from abroad:

Education in Israel aims at producing a fearless, tough and adaptable youth who will, in time, be called upon to help defend the country's borders. Schools are run, therefore, on far more liberal lines than those to which teachers in England, the Commonwealth and most Western countries are accustomed. Children are more free and alert, less formal and inhibited than those abroad. This new approach to school may be a little confusing at first, but once one is accustomed to it, its liveliness and spontaneity prove to be both interesting and stimulating.

THOUGH I had been teaching at a midwest American university where the atmosphere is quite informal, where professors even make it a practice to call students by their first names, the "new approach to school" which I found in my classes at the Hebrew University was more than "a little confusing at first."

Perhaps the trouble was that I was teaching English. There seems to be a deep-seated, and perhaps unconscious, resistance to learning this language here—although I daresay there are proportionally more people here who speak and read English than in any other country whose native tongue is not English. At Harvard once I met a man who had been a Commander in the Negev during the War of Independence. Apologizing for his poor English—actually it was quite good—he explained with a smile: "During the Mandate the only way I had of getting even with the British was to refuse to learn English."

Most of my students, however, whose average age is about 22, were children at the time of the Mandate and their memories of the British seem pleasant on the whole, rather than the reverse; they good-naturedly include them as part of the adventure and excitement of those heroic pre-State days. They have no reason for boycotting the language — they simply are not particularly interested.

First Reaction

I remember the first assignment I gave the class, which was to read E. M. Forster's essay "What I Believe." This was one of a collection of writings by contemporary British and American authors. The selections had been mimeographed by the Students' Duplicating Service; unfortunately the stencils were badly worn. At one point in the essay the word *can't* occurred, from which, however, the apostrophe was missing. I had intended to call the misprint to the attention of the students, but this proved unnecessary. A dozen voices shouted out the correction when we came to the word.

"The comma is missing!" they called out enthusiastically.

I nodded. "We call it an apostrophe."

They made the correction; at least some did.

"By the way, do we have such a word as cant — written without the apostrophe?"

They looked puzzled.

I wrote the two words on the blackboard, and underscored the unfamiliar one. "Do we have such a word?"

They stared hard at the word and shook their heads. "No. There is no such word," they assured me.

"But there is."

The students looked at one another, unbelieving. "No. Impossible!"

They had never heard the word — therefore it did not exist.

The teacher new to Israel may find this sort of experience rather staggering; but he never ceases to wonder at the resistance on the part of the *sabra* to accepting at face value anything that comes from above, whether from teacher, parent, or anyone else.

PERHAPS the *sabra's* most serious handicap in achieving intellectual maturity, and the one that may take him longest to overcome, is his lack of a habit of self-discipline and restraint; a certain sensitivity to nuances, a patient tolerance for unfamiliar ideas, which disciplined habits of mind engender. You ask a student a question and ten others blurt out answers — half of them wrong.

They are not to blame. From early childhood they have been encouraged, if not actually taught, to be frank and outspoken, to shed their inhibitions. Which is all to the good, of course. Nevertheless, the fact remains that, uncontrolled, this sort of blunt approach to the world can also breed crudeness and insensitivity — not merely in a social sense, but educationally as well. "This is our country — we feel we can do as we like here," said one of my students, with an apologetic shrug, in explaining the unruliness of the sabra.

If one maintains that there are no bad children, only bad parents, then it follows that there are no bad parents, only evil societies. In most cases, I would say, the environment from which the parents of these students had come had been a hostile one, and the voice of authority had been the voice of the enemy. It is understandable, therefore, that in Israel even the symbols of authority are avoided wherever possible. To the outsider, the police here seem more polite than the rest of the population, and the weapons they carry, if any, are usually concealed; taxi drivers sass them with impunity. Teachers, likewise, have no other weapon with which to control their charges but sweet reason.

Parents 'Undermined'

In a society which aims, as the Paiwa booklet has it, "at producing a tough and fearless youth" it is inevitable that the authority of parents (both of whom are often away from home, working) is undermined. The politically-oriented youth movements and para-military high school groups inculcate a spirit of self-sufficiency and independence which too often gives the normally rebellious adolescent a heady sense of his own importance. Add to that the young person's impatience with parents who, even after many years in the country, still cannot speak Hebrew correctly, and you present the teacher with a creature difficult to manage.

To complicate matters, both *sabra* and teacher suffer from the short-comings of an educational system which are partly derived from the general atmosphere of laxity, partly from the perennial financial problems which plague the country. Elementary and high school classrooms are overcrowded, teaching materials inadequate, staff poorly paid and too often unqualified. This is especially true with respect to English, the instructors of which come from a variety of backgrounds and countries, most of them not English-speaking. Young Israelis, after taking three years of English in the elementary school plus four years in secondary school, arrive at the university speaking it with Polish, German, Rumanian — as well as Cockney — and all the other accents of the lands of their teachers' dispersion. The standards of English taught are so uneven, varying from teacher to teacher and from school to school, that a great many pupils require outside coaching, paying IL5 and more a lesson to tutors who usually are also not qualified English teachers, but happen to have been born or spent some time in an English-speaking country. Housewives make easy money this way, and an energetic person who tutors students who are worried about passing their matriculation exam in English, can earn two or three times the salary of a licensed school teacher. The students have good reason to worry — the rate of failure is high.

For Israelis wishing to continue their studies at one of the universities, mastery of English is essential. Previously, inadequately prepared students entering the Hebrew University were compelled to take a year of "preparatory" English in addition to the two years of English language and literature prescribed for most students. This semester, however, because of mounting deficits in the university's budget, the year of special English was eliminated. A further reduction is contemplated next year. The students, however, already overburdened with the demands made on them by their principal studies (each student carries two "majors"), are all too ready to believe that these successive curtailments indicate that their knowledge of English is adequate for their needs.

On The English

WHAT is the *sabra's* English like? I take a fairly typical example of it from one of my second-year language students (one should bear in mind that he has already had eight years of English in school), whose assignment was to write a precis of a short essay dealing with the decline in English manners and dress:

Once British society was all over the world famously well-known by its strict manners and by its proper clothings, the elegance and the behaviour. A popular gentleman could not allow himself appearing unneatly dressed and had to be clothed to the various laws of society. The writer asks the reason, why times have converted. He believes: 'The reason might be the majority of the females, nowadays.'

Life has become more cheap. People do not care any more for the 'Noblesse.' The appearance is not any more a 1st rank question. What is good for me, must suit to society. It is not written here, but I believe there is a sort of American influence on the European continent today, even in the well mannered traditional United Kingdom.

There was more of the same. (Yes, America is blamed by the *sabra* for lots of things that are awry in the world today, from the decline of good manners in the British Empire to the rise of juvenile delinquency in Jaffa-Tel Aviv.)

This is the first of two articles.

HEARD ABROAD

The Americans have an immense respect for their generals. We seldom have.
— Lord Attlee

It is not always wise to assume that other people will enjoy one's witty remarks as much as one does oneself —
Prof. A. L. Goodhart, on Anglo-American relations

I've always enjoyed the most pleasant relations with Sir Anthony Eden, until recently —
Mr. Randolph Churchill



A stretch of the polluted Yarkon river Photo By Rosenblum

Unquiet Flows the Yarkon

Tel Aviv Municipality's Record of Failure to Act

By GERDA LUFT

WHEN it was decided to capture some of the Rosh Ha'ayin springs that feed the Yarkon river in order to irrigate the Negev some years ago, the public assumed that implementation of the scheme would be synchronized with the completion of an appropriate sewage system for Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak and Petah Tikva, which have been discharging much of their waste into the river; and that in any case irrigation needs would still leave enough water in the Yarkon to preserve it as an asset to the country's biggest city.

Both assumptions have proved false. Today, when the wind blows from the south, the residents of the beautifully planned new Tel Aviv quarter north of the Yarkon close their windows and swelter in the heat rather than endure the stench of the river, which has been turned into an open sewage channel; and when the wind veers to the north, the residents of the south shore do the same. Families that had left the city centre for the peace and quiet of the Yarkon shores are in despair, deprived of fresh air and of a playing area for their children.

The authorities promise that the problem will be solved soon, when all the sewage is diverted from the river. But there are experts who question this, affirming that the problem is not only the river's content but also the rate of flow. If there is too little water the Yarkon will become sluggish and may cease to flow entirely, forming pools of stagnant water that will become a new menace to health.

The decisions on the Yarkon project are taken by a government committee, and theoretically, if the government decides to stop the river from flowing entirely, it has the power to do so over the objections of Tel Aviv. But such a momentous decision should not be lightly taken, and in any case it is to be expected that the opinion of the municipalities concerned would be actively sought.

Public Neglected

The most puzzling aspect of the Yarkon muddle is precisely that Tel Aviv did not do more to oppose the scheme and defend the interests of its residents, who comprise, after all, a sizable part of the country's population. The municipality saw that the sewage system was not being readied in time; it watched the most pleasant part of the city being turned into a menace to sanitation. Why did not the Mayor and his Council undertake a big campaign to arouse the public?

The answers are three: first, that the municipality does not have enough staying power to fight decisions endorsed by the central authorities; second, that there is no genuine teamwork between it and the government, and especially the Ministry of Interior; and third, that neither the coalition nor the opposition in the municipality dared undertake a campaign that could have been interpreted as opposition to the development of the Negev. A number of councillors denounced the Yarkon-Negev scheme, but they did so only in closed sessions. No one dared to suggest that even one settlement be abandoned to make life in Tel Aviv easier, particularly in view of the widespread, if not expressly stated opinion, that Tel Avivians already "have it too good" in comparison with the rest of the country.

In any case, it is difficult to see how the irrigation scheme could have been abandoned after the substantial investments which it represented and the implementation of the demographic and economic programmes with which it was associated.

As a result, public opinion was never aroused to the point where it would have subjected the government to real pressure, and in the Knesset Tel Aviv never had a representative who could state its interests forcefully before the House. Besides, the public believed that the nuisance would disappear once most of the sewage was diverted from the river. It is only now, when the bulk of Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan and the eastern part of Bnei Brak has already been connected to the central sewage system, and the sewage content of the river has been reduced sharply without affording relief, that people are beginning to ask themselves whether the only way to solve the problem is not to return to the Yarkon some of the water that is being diverted from it.

Answer Next Month

The answer should be clear next month, by which time the western part of Petah Tikva will also be connected to the central system and the sewage content of the Yarkon will be reduced to as little as 10 or 12 per cent of what it was a couple of years ago. A problem in which the government has invested IL9.6m. and the Tel Aviv municipality IL2.4m., with IL4m. still to be found, must at last be openly and fully discussed to spare our biggest city further suffering.

This is the first of a series of articles on Tel Aviv.

Personality Portrait: Elias Kteily

Arab Magistrate Cracks Down on Road Offenders

THE stiffest penalty ever meted out by an Israel court — a fine of IL3,000 and six months in jail — for a traffic offence was imposed last month on a 17-year-old Kibbutznik who drove without a licence a truck carrying 22 boys and girls for a swim in Sakhne (this was the boy's second offence). The judge was Magistrate Elias Tawfik Kteily. In May he fined a bus driver IL300 for talking to a passenger while driving. Ten days ago he gave another licence-less tractor driver a fine of IL3,000 and a suspended sentence of three months in jail.

Similar penalties, such as IL100 for smoking in a bus, have made Magistrate Kteily a talked-about man. "By imposing stiff penalties I hope to enforce respect for the law wherever and whenever it is infringed," he explains. "The courts must defend citizens, especially women and children, from death on the roads. I believe I have helped decrease traffic violations in the Jezreel valley and the Nazareth area to one-third of what they were."

Drivers 'Own Enemies'

Told that some drivers describe him as their enemy, Mr. Kteily, whose name "Davar" suggested last month should be inscribed in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund, retorted immediately that careless drivers were their own worst enemies.

A descendant of the large Nawfal clan of Tripoli, Lebanon, Mr. Kteily was born in Haifa to a Greek Orthodox family in 1912. He had to leave school at 15 to help his father maintain a family of nine, but took correspondence courses and received a secondary school certificate. He continued his studies, including Hebrew, as an apprentice clerk with the Palestine Railways. In 1942 he was transferred to the legal administration, where he served as an interpreter, and then as chief clerk in the Haifa District Court, where the end of the Mandate found him.



Secretary to Governor

In 1948 he began to study law systematically, and a few years later he was admitted to the Bar. Appointed secretary to the Military Governor of Nazareth soon afterward, he helped reorganize local councils and institutions and was instrumental in introducing the State's new laws into the Arab sector.

Appointed to the Bench in 1955, Mr. Kteily became Israel's second Arab judge. The other one is Mr. Anis Jarjoura of Nazareth. His main concern, beside reducing the traffic toll, has been with the problem of blood feuds and clan clashes. In the past 18 months the population of Sakhnin village in Central Galilee has paid a total of over IL10,000 in fines, damages and court fees — "more than all the taxes they paid during the same period" — arising from cases of the violence which Mr. Kteily seeks to quell.

"But imposing the law alone will not make the villagers keep the peace. The matter goes far deeper." Mr. Kteily wants a community spirit to be fostered in the villages by the creation of social and cultural facilities and by affording men and women constructive channels into which they can turn their energies, instilling in them a sense of responsibility they now lack.

Mr. Kteily, who is married to the sister of the Communist M.K., Mr. Tawfik Toubi, divides his time between his court and his garden: he has won the first prize in most of the local flower shows and gardening competitions. Another hobby of his is collecting pipes. His 13-year-old son Tawfik, eldest of his four children, wants to be a physician, "the profession my father would have chosen if he had had the opportunity."

ANAN SAFADI

Only 150 Jews Left in Indonesia

NEW YORK (W.J.A.) — **The Jewish population of Indonesia is now reduced to 150, according to the latest report received by the World Jewish Congress Organization Department. Of these, 110 live in Surabaja, 20 in Jakarta, 10 in Bandung and 10 in other cities. Jews in Indonesia numbered 2,000 in 1939 but this figure dropped to about 450 by 1957. About 300 Jews left the country together with 40,000 Dutch nationals when retaliatory measures were started by the Indonesian Government against Dutch enterprises in December 1957.**

The small group now left embraces Jews of European and Middle Eastern descent "still divided according to the countries of origin," the latest report to the World Jewish Congress says. There is at present no discrimination or interference with commercial activities; however, the desire to emigrate, particularly to Israel, persists.

Israelis Have Comparatively Few 'Vices'

By RUTH CALE

SOME time ago the London "Economist" listed comparative data on what it called "vices" and "bad habits," in an endeavour to find out whether the British are "better or worse" than other peoples. It analysed the *per capita* consumption of tobacco and alcoholic beverages in a dozen Western countries, drug addiction, homicide and suicide rates, illegitimacy and divorces, and tried to conclude where the British fitted in.

Israel was not used as a country for comparison. But we were curious to find how it compared with other peoples. As regards smoking and drinking, Israelis are indeed moderate (as shown in Table 1), but in others they are at best average.

These figures bear out that Jews are not heavy drinkers of intoxicants. The national drink in Israel is *gazos* or orange juice (but not plain water or milk, as in the United States). The campaign to make Israelis drink wine mixed with soda water, so as to get rid of surplus wines, has failed. We drink our glass of wine with our Shabbat meal, here and there a bottle of beer on a hot day, and rarely a sip of brandy. Only the Dutch seem as abstemious as the Israelis, though they smoke more than twice as much.

TABLE 1 — SMOKING AND DRINKING* (Annual per capita consumption)

	Tobacco (lbs)	Beer (gallons)	Spirits (proof gallons)	Wine (gallons)
Canada	6.9	12.3	0.49	n.a.
United States	6.6	15.1	0.89	0.76
Belgium	6.5	20.6	0.31	0.32
Netherlands	5.6	3.9	0.48	0.15
Denmark	5.2	14.2	0.25	0.59
Australia	5.1	23.0	0.26	1.48
United Kingdom	4.8	17.8	0.22	0.33
West Germany	3.6	16.1	0.52	2.00
Sweden	3.3	6.3	1.08	0.42
France	3.9	6.4	0.45	21.06
ISRAEL**	2.3	1.6	0.30	0.81
Italy	3.1	0.9	0.35	10.71

* — Figures refer to 1958
** — Figures refer to 1955

TABLE 2 — TAKING LIFE (per 100,000 Population)

	Suicides	Homicides		Suicides	Homicides
West Berlin	29.6	0.7	Belgium	12.5	0.5
Japan	25.2	2.4	Australia	10.5	1.4
Austria	23.4	0.9	United Kingdom	10.5	0.7
Switzerland	22.6	1.1	United States	10.1	4.5
Hungary	20.6	2.0	New Zealand	8.9	0.5
Finland	18.9	2.5	ISRAEL	8.0*	1.0**
West Germany	18.3	1.0	Norway	7.4	0.4
Sweden	17.0	0.5	Canada	7.1	1.1
France	16.0	0.5	Italy	6.1	1.7
Alaska	15.9	7.3	Netherlands	6.0	0.5

* — 1956 figures
** — 1957 figures

Smoking Drop

Cigarette smoking which, according to the latest Government Yearbook, accounts for 98.4 per cent of all tobacco consumption, has never been heavy in Israel. It dropped by an annual 0.3 lbs per person during the past two years, owing probably to the lung cancer scare and higher excise taxes.

In these comparatively harmless "vices" Israelis fare rather well. The adult Israeli smokes on the average of 4.4 cigarettes a day, compared with the nine of the U.S. citizen and the seven smoked by the Briton. He will never gulp down beer like the Belgian does, nor liquor like the Swede, nor wine like the Frenchman or Italian.

In the category of violent deaths Israelis are not that far down the list. The international table, however, excludes traffic fatalities, attempted murders, manslaughter and "unintentional causing of death"; otherwise we would make a worse showing. Table 2 shows that of the countries listed by the "Economist" Israel takes seventh place of 20 in the homicide rate. But Latin American countries, where the murder rate is high, were excluded. The British weekly pointed out that in 1954, 38 Mexicans out of every 100,000 were murdered; and in other Latin American countries homicide rates ranged between four and nine. On the other hand, suicide is not widespread in these countries; only one Mexican out of every 100,000 took his own life, and in other republics the rate was around three.

'Reasons' for Murder

Jew killing Jew used to be practically unheard of in this country. And it seems that a number of the 30 murders committed in Israel in 1957 (there were 58 murders in 1954) were caused by peculiar codes of law: a brother avenging family honour as the sister was found to have had relations with a stranger, as is often the case in rural Arab communities; or wife's relations stabbing the husband to death because he had deserted her and the children for a pretty young trollop; quarrels over property, including livestock or grazing rights.

The number of suicides is relatively low in Israel. However, since 1954, when 147 persons killed themselves, the rate has grown; a year later it stood at 11.6 per 100,000 (219 persons).

The "Economist" asked whether suicide is "more common in countries with a high and evenly distributed prosperity — either because one must keep up with the Joneses, or because one lives on to a lonely old age, or because in a well regulated state where emotion is unfashionable one turns against oneself the aggression that in a more competitive society is turned against others?"

Israel has no records of illegitimate births, since according to Jewish law a baby born out of wedlock is not regarded as illegitimate. The "Economist's" figures put Austria at the top of the list with 15.5 per cent illegitimate babies among every 100 live births. Next comes Sweden with 9.8 per cent, Germany 7.7, and Britain is further down with 4.6, the United States next with 4.4.

Israel's divorce rate is pretty high. However, it is way below that of the U.S. and several other countries. And it has been dropping steadily (from 0.70 in 1951).

Israel has no drug addiction statistics, but according to public and mental health experts this vice is not general. Here the Canadians top the "Economist's" list with 220 drug addicts per million population, the U.S. is fourth after Norway and Denmark with 66, Britain is 12th with six, France last with 2.

TABLE 3 — DIVORCES (Annual Rates per 1,000 Population)

Alaska	2.28	Japan	0.84
Continental United States	2.35	Finland	0.83
Denmark	1.83	Australia	0.73
Austria	1.76	France	0.67
Sweden	1.29	United Kingdom	0.55
Israel: Jews	1.19	Netherlands	0.51
Others	0.69	Belgium	0.50
Average	1.12	Canada	0.37
Switzerland	0.89	Hungary	0.35
West Germany	0.85	Portugal	0.33

A TIME TO BE SILENT

By SHALOM COHEN

THIS is the sad story of Pinhas Pichkin, an ordinary and respected citizen whom fate chose to be architect and victim of an abortive one-man revolt. Pichkin, a mild middle-aged man without an enemy, had been a rebel with a cause unrecognized; he planned a silent revolution, in the literal sense.

It began when Pichkin happened to be reading his morning newspaper over breakfast. An item on the page caught his attention and something clicked. It was about the visit here of a Trappist monk and these monks' vow of silence. *Silence* — it came to Pichkin as a revelation.

Pichkin, bound for the bus to take him to work — he was an exemplary employee in a large institution, never late for work and always the last to leave — looked the same Pichkin, a slight figure with an apologetic air, but



inside, he was a Gandhi, a leader of a nationwide movement of liberation from verbosity. He would launch the movement by personal example. For a start — by a vow of silence for one week.

Pichkin's strange conduct at work that day did not cause anything of a sensation, since on any day he was little noted. He knew his job and did it. There was a raised eyebrow or two when he failed to answer routine good mornings, but no more than that.

• • •

THE test at work came the second day. There was a committee meeting, the regular sort, for no special purpose but an "exchange of views" within the Department, and tea. Pichkin was not wont to say much at these gatherings anyway, but he would emit an occasional grunt out of deference to his colleagues. After three such meetings the absence of grunts became noticeable.

By the fourth day an emergency joint meeting of the Department management and the works committee had been called. Pichkin was not present, but the meeting had a manifesto from him, headed "National Campaign for the Prevention of Talk," and followed by a terse and mathematical formula — a speech-deed ratio, the declared aim and credo of the movement.

The only thing that the psychiatrist could get out of Pichkin was a slow shaking of his head. Uncommon but not unknown, thought the doctor; if one was not careful, it could result in the total loss of the vocal organs. Other schools of psychology were brought in. The diagnosis varied, the upshot was the same.

• • •

ON the last of the seven days which were to have shaken the world, Pichkin was led away, still shaking his head as ever, and taken to a "home" for treatment. Since then he has been talking, jabbering, delivering speeches to the other inmates, arguing, expostulating, expounding, debating, laying down the law without stop. The authorities now believe that he has been integrated back into society and I hear that he is soon to be allowed out.

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WANTED for summer months in Jerusalem: apartment (3 rooms) for couple, ground floor preferred. Apply No. 1180, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.
FOR SALE: luxurious 4½-room flat; Metudella, Jerusalem, phone 63007. No agents.
TO LET: Rehavia, 3-room flat, ground floor, large terrace. Key money. No agents. Apply: Dr. Klausner, 28 Ben Maimon St., Jerusalem.
OPPORTUNITY, for sale: 2-room flat, new, hot running water, central heating, two balconies, centre Jerusalem, apply: No. 200, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.
JERUSALEM rooms for vacationers, Goldberg, 20 Rehov Arlosoroff, Rehavia, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
FLATS, Jerusalem, Bischner, Zion Hotel, Jerusalem, Tel. 2367, 10—12, 4—6.
FOREIGNER seeks 3½-4½-room flat, key money/purchase, no agents, P.O.B. 1136, Jerusalem.
TO LET: 3-room unfurnished flat in Rehavia for 10-12 months from August. Write No. 1173, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

VILLA
5 luxurious rooms, 1,600 sq.m. garden, beautiful view Mt. Carmel, for sale IL43,000 and IL3,000 mortgage.
Also 3½-room villa 600 sq.m. garden IL28,000.
S. Sternberg & Son, 29 Rehov Herzl, Haifa. Tel. 67317, 52380

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4-Room Flats
for sale: IL25,000
or to let: IL14,500
Wanted: flats without key money, furnished or unfurnished, for 1—2 years.
"SIGNON" L. SAMOSHI, 61 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 4738, Haifa.

THE ISRAEL Rheumatic Fever Society welcomes gifts of children's books and games. Please send to: 27 Rehov Ramban, 2nd floor, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE: attractive 2½-room flat, Talbieh, built-in cupboards, boiler. Call Jerusalem 63957.
WANTED for key money: 3-room flat, centre Jerusalem. No agents. Offers: P.O.B. 829, Jerusalem.

Bargain Offer, Sale: 6 rooms
Talbieh: IL34,000; 3½ rooms Rehavia: IL 11,000; Villa (3 rooms), German Colony: IL15,000. Rental: centre and Rehavia, 4 rooms, luxurious: IL15,000. DAN, 14 Princess Mary, Phone 4543.
DIPLOMAT requires furnished flat or villa. P.O.B. 6326 or phone 61127, Tel Aviv.
TO LET 1-3 years: 3½-room brand new luxurious flat (unfurnished). Refrigerator, gas stove optional. Mr. Shoham, Tel. 63642, Tel Aviv (9-1, 4-6).
TO LET: flat, no key money. 32 Rehov Beer Tuvia, Tel Aviv.
TO LET for key money: Attractive 4-5-room flat, 20 Rehov Bialik, Ramat Gan, 2nd floor, 30 stairs, 2 entrances. Suitable as office or for physician. Immediate occupancy. Apply: Daniel Levy, phone 71534, Ramat Gan.
OFFICE Participation: Half or whole room required by telephone owner between Herzl-Allenby-Ahad Ha'am-Jaffa Streets. Offers: P.O.B. 2073, Tel Aviv.
ROOM to let (Yad Eliahu), Tel. 64956.
TO LET for one year: furnished, luxurious 4½-room flat, Tel Aviv; telephone, gas, refrigerator. Tel. 84537, Tel Aviv.
FOR SALE: luxurious 2½-room with hall, 3rd floor, front. Immediate occupancy. Bar-Adon, 176 Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv.
FOR SALE: luxurious 3-room flat, 2nd floor front. Modern salon, 2 rooms and dinette. Tel Aviv, 58 Rehov Pinsker, Flat 7, 5—7 p.m.
TO LET: monthly: 2-room furnished flat, Tel Aviv, Phone 61214, 4—7.
TO LET: furnished room with telephone, Rehov Bloch. Tel. 28023, Tel Aviv (3—4).
TO LET: airy 2-room flat, with beautiful view, central Hadar. Write No. 2153, Advertising Centre, 20 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.
FLATS all kinds for sale/to let on Mt. Carmel only. Apply: Carmeli, 120 Sderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, Haifa, phone 83575 (Peer Cafe 82333).
FOR SALE: 1½-room flat, available immediately. Apply: Weissmann, 20 Sderot Sinai, Ahuza, Haifa.

LESSONS

LEARN to dance, Hansi Reb-Bretschneider, Jerusalem, 23 Rehov Ussishkin. Tel. 62269.
QUALIFIED lady teacher gives French lessons and Conversation. Apply, No. 4473, Dahaf, 123 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.
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Lost—Found

LOST American passport No. 548544 of Jack Saul Lazner. Return to police station

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MAXIM HALL (Bet Ha'Progressivim): parties, weddings, meetings, Air-conditioned. 48 King George St., Tel Aviv, Phone 27171.

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Shops: Grocery, Greengrocery, Bakery, Delicatessen, Building Materials; Butchery and Sausages, Factory, Joinery, Share in Cinema, Factory Premises, Taxi with rank place, Meshek, 3-room flat (furnished or unfurnished) for 2 years, 2- and 3-room flats, 2- and 3-room houses, flats in Shikunim, Cafe-Restaurant — Pension.
FEIBELMANN, Nahariya
in HAIFA, at KRIPS Café, 15 Rehov Herzl on Mondays and Thursdays 11 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

Musical Instruments

GRUNDIG — Philips Radios 1959 Hi-Fi Models. Tape recorders — Transistors — Gramophones—Electric Razors. Sale—Exchange—Reparis. Rieber, 34 Rehov Hehaluts, Haifa.

Purchase - Sale

FOR SALE: elegant double sofa, in excellent condition. Tel 61317, Jerusalem.
FOR SALE: Norge refrigerator, in good condition. Please phone 5291, Jerusalem.
conditioner: cooler, heater, for sale. Gittelson, 4 Rehov Ussad, Greek Colony, Jerusalem, 3—4 p.m.
WASHING machine, Thor, excellent condition, also dish washer, appliances — new, for sale, Tel. 74513, or P.O.B. 378, Ramat Gan.
DICTAPHONE "Stenorette" Grundig, brand new, for sale. Apply: Sunday, Monday, 6—8 p.m., 3 Rehov Mapu, Door 12, Tel Aviv.
REFRIGERATORS, purchase — sale — service — guarantee, Frigotherm, 54-56 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.
WANTED first-class refrigerator and washing machine, from private owner only. P.O.B. 14153, Tel Aviv.
EUROPEAN quality furniture, bedroom, dining-room and other suites. Schreiner, 6 Rehov Avoda, Tel Aviv.
RECORDS: the latest in classical and light and dance music. Large selection. Radio Union, 116 Disengoff, Tel Aviv.
RECORDS now cheaper. Abliesh Ltd. (A. Sawady), 6 Rehov Hanevi'im, Haifa.
SALE: American Cotton Dresses, sizes 12—14. IL10. 90a, Rehov Shoshana Hacarmel, Tel. 81663, Haifa.

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STORAGE and transportation, closed single rooms. Advance payments for custom and transport. "Union" Warehouse, Paul Peysack, 4 Rehov Ibn Gabirol, corner Marmorek, Tel Aviv.

Situations Vacant

REQUIRED: experienced English translator from Hebrew and/or German. Write No. 3147, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
WANTED English-German typist, good at figures, if possible with experience in insurance office. Knowledge of Hebrew an advantage. Write No. 4481, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

Situations Wanted

LADY, highly experienced with children, seeks suitable occupation in Jerusalem, afternoons (4-8 p.m.). Speaks Hebrew, French, German. Write No. 1178 P.O.B 81, Jerusalem.
CERTIFIED nurse willing to baby-sit evenings and weekends. Write No. 1171, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.
LADY experienced with children, cook, speaks English, seeks position. Prepared live-in. Apply No. 3148, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
EXPERIENCED private driver, mechanic, speaking five languages, knows Israel's roads, just completed service, ready to live anywhere, seeks position. Write P.O.B. 419, Ramat Gan.
GENTLEMAN, speaking fluent English, French, Italian, German and Hebrew, with some experience in hotel line, seeks suitable position. Write: No. 4680, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.
LADY requires any kind of office work (no Shorthand) speaks English and German only. Apply: Blumer, 25 Rehov Yalag, Haifa.
EXPERIENCED young office clerk (female), Hebrew stenotypist, seeks half-day position. Write: No, 29443, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.
SUMMER CAMPS—KAITANOT
TEACHER (female) will care for children aged 6—10, trips to sea, help with lessons. Mornings. Tel. 21538, Tel Aviv.

Vehicles

FOR SALE 1958 Ford Zephyr, radio, heater, 5,000 km., owner-driven, excellent condition, phone 4475 Jerusalem.
LAMBRETTA, Italian made, against foreign currency. Phone 4565, Jerusalem.
CARS all types, bought and sold. "Autra," 8 Michaelis, 11 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel. 64208, Tel Aviv.
BEFORE buying or selling a car, consult AUTOTRADE, 2 Rehov Allenby, Haifa, Tel. 64308.
FOR SALE: 1955 Chevrolet, excellent condition, by tourist. For Foreign Currency only. Apply: No. 20494, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.
FORD TAUNUS 17, 1958 model, for immediate sale. Phone 67450, Haifa.

Rigid Approach to International Law

Theory and Realities in International Relations. Outlines of International Law. By Prof. Dr. Marian Muszkat. Am Oved, 1960. XXI plus 462 pp. IL11.900.

By Shabtai Rosenne

THIS is the first volume of what must be regarded as the first full-length book on international law ever published in the Hebrew language. Its author, Professor Muszkat, of the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics, is a fairly recent arrival in this country from Poland, where for some years he had been teaching international law in the University of Warsaw. In 1955/56 he published, as editor and principal author, a two-volume collective work on the same subject in the Polish language. He has written many articles and monographs on various problems of international law, including, in particular, a study, also in Polish, of the Korean armistice agreement. In addition to his teaching in Polish universities, he has given courses in the University of Moscow.

Since his arrival in Israel he has been teaching international relations and international law in the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics. He has published many articles on problems of international law and relations in the Hebrew press, particularly in "Davar," "Al Hamishmar" and "Molad."

The present work is not a mere translation of the Polish work previously mentioned, although of course it is closely based upon it. The principal differences are, according to the author's preface, the addition of material relating to the particular problems which have faced the State of Israel, and the discussion of international legal problems that have arisen since the original publication of the Polish work.

The present volume is divided into four parts, dealing respectively with Basic Elements, the History of International Law and the Doctrine of International Law, International Legal Personality, and Questions of Population. The Parts themselves are divided into chapters; the third part, on International Legal Personality, is further divided into four major sections, entitled respectively the Subjects of International Law, International Recognition, International Responsibility, and International Penal Law. This arrangement of the material follows that of the Polish work. The promised second volume will deal with questions of territory, treaties, international organizations, the pacific settlement of international disputes and the laws and customs of war.

Material Factors

Despite its title, the book does not discuss the problems of the theory or practice of international *relations*, as this subject is usually taught. The book is essentially a book on international *law*, which is expounded in the light of certain theses concerning the propelling force of law. The principal of these theses is that economic impulses are the major factor in the development of international relations and hence of international law. This emphasis on the purely material factor, which is repeated several times in the book, removes to second place the more general political impulses, including the major one of security — security which has to be conceived not only in military terms, but also in terms of political and economic security.

The second major thesis is that the function of international law is on the whole limited to assuring the peaceful co-existence of different social regimes, and particularly the co-existence of the Soviet and the Western worlds. In the author's opinion, this problem of co-existence is a new one, which has arisen only since the Russian Revolution. I have often wondered whether this view, which is widespread, is really not an oversimplification. Surely international relations have at all times concerned problems arising from the co-existence of major world forces. In this respect there is nothing fundamentally new in the present-day problem of co-existence. On the other hand, my experience is that international law has a more vital role to play in the life of peoples and in the intercourse of States than the somewhat limited one which this theory ascribes to it.

Equality of States

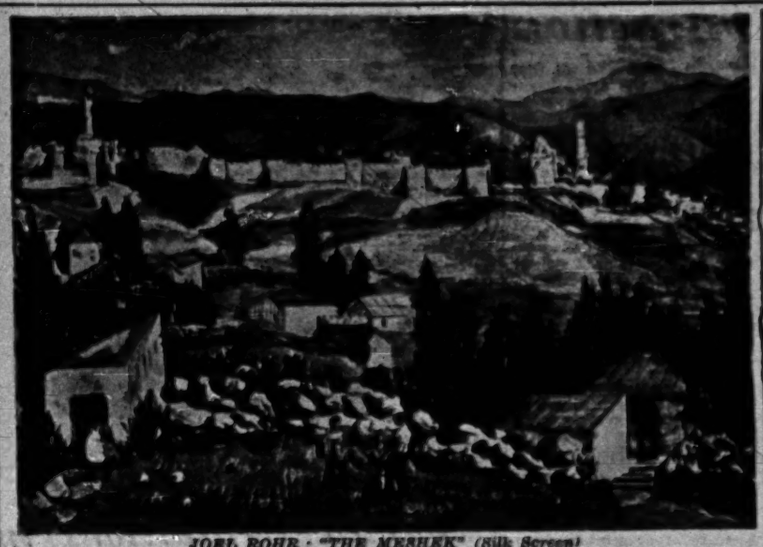
On the basis of this approach, the author's conception of the substance of international law is characterized by a rigid, if not intransigent and expansive, concept of the notion of sovereignty — producing a completely unbalanced attitude on the question of equality of States. The author rejects contemporary theories which tend to emphasize the social and political interdependence of States, with consequent implications for the philosophical explanations of the phenomenon of sovereignty, and expounds his view with a pronounced insistence on the role of the consent of States, not merely in the creation of rules of law, but even as regards the binding force of the law. This emphasis upon consent, especially as expressed in treaties, leads to a corresponding displacement of customary international law, which is relegated to a quite secondary position. When it is kept in mind that the rules of the law relating to treaties — i.e. that which corresponds to the law of contracts in domestic legal systems — is itself exclusively *customary* international law, it follows that so rigid an insistence on the primacy of treaties might well lead to the complete disappearance of international law as a coherent legal system providing objective standards for the conduct of States, and its replacement by something which, whatever it might be called, is hardly law to those who are prepared to think in terms of the Rule of Law. It is difficult to see just what contribution such a system of rules for international conduct could be expected to make towards the preservation of international peace, including the maintenance of any system of co-existence.

It is is claimed that the book devotes special attention to the legal problems of Israel and to the Israel concept of international law. This claim appears exaggerated. There is some discussion here and there of some aspects that have been of concern to Israel; there are scattered references to some relevant ideas found in Jewish sources, especially the Bible, Talmud and Maimonides; there is mention of various relevant decisions of the Palestinian and Israel Courts; there are a number of *ex cathedra* statements that Israel is right and the Arab States wrong on various problems. These parts of the book are not always accurate. No attempt is made to describe with the necessary amplitude just what the Israel position is, why it was reached, and how it was expounded. There is no critical examination of the relevant Israel material, which is easily accessible to all research workers, for instance in the records of the Knesset and in those of the United Nations, quite apart from what has been published in the press.

If we adopt the classification of the Statute of the International Court, that the Court should be representative of the principal legal systems of the world and the major forms of civilization, it has to be stated that this book is clearly not representative of the legal system of Israel. It introduces the reader to the law in terms of legal and philosophical categories which are not those to which his previous education and experience in Israel will have accustomed him.

The book itself is repetitious and somewhat turgid. The bibliographical references are on the whole not adequate and give the impression that the author, with all his assiduity, has not been sufficiently selective in his use of source materials. In particular, they do not appear to have been prepared with an eye to the materials available in Israel libraries. The notes are most awkwardly placed. The proofreading has been careless. The spelling of European words is erratic. A great deal of the accentuation of French words is incorrect. Russian names and titles are for some unexplained reason transliterated into Latin characters, and this without any consistency (could the titles not have been given in Russian, and if they had to be transliterated, why not into Hebrew?). The many Polish names and titles are printed without accents or other diacritical marks found in that language. The whole book gives the impression of having been put together in haste.

At the conclusion of his preface, the author acknowledges the advice and encouragement which he has received from a great number of persons in this country, and among the persons said to have read the manuscript in whole or in part, and saved him from errors, he includes the undersigned. However, he omits the customary phrase that these persons bear no responsibility for the contents of the book, which is entirely that of the author.



JOEL ROHR: "THE MESHEK" (Silk Screen)

The artist is, for the second time, the only Israeli to have his work selected for the annual international exhibition of the U.S. National Serigraph Society in New York.

London Likes Yael Dayan's 'Mirror'

YAEL Dayan's book "New Face in the Mirror," which was published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London, at the end of June, has had a very favourable reception in the British press.

Andre Maurois, reviewing the book in the Jewish Observer and Middle East Review, writes:

They said to me "this Yael Dayan is an Israeli Francoise Sagan." I have read "New Face in the Mirror" and read it with sustained interest. But I do not agree that this novel is in any way reminiscent of Francoise Sagan. It was by the quality of her style, above everything, that Sagan attracted us, and of Yael Dayan's style I am unable to judge simply because I read it in translation. I certainly have the impression that she writes well, simply, with a feeling for truth.

But in her case style is not the essence of her work. In "New Face in the Mirror" it is ideas which are the essentials of her writing, ideas as expressed in people, and real people at that. While Francoise Sagan is a particularly intelligent and cultured writer, so far she has applied her intelligence only to describing a certain type of love such as it is known to many of the younger generation of today.

Yael Dayan tells us also of the loves of her heroine; and I was struck by the resemblance of these love affairs to those of the French novelist. In both cases the attitude is one of artless lack of inhibition. These young girls do not attach much moral importance to physical love. In both cases the heroine becomes tired of a series of young men and seeks refuge in the arms of one more mature and more responsible.

But Yael Dayan is far from restricting herself to this limited subject. In her novel she deals also with two others which are of vital importance. The first is that of the complete change of personality resulting from a wider experience of life...

This sudden realisation of a "new face" is moving and well described.....

Women in the Army

The other subject is that of life in a women's army. For the first time we see the life of the woman soldier described by one of their number, with much attention to detail and considerable penetration. This is surprising, for women have been employed in a number of armies before; there have even been women on active service in other countries than Israel. But never, as far as I am aware, have they known how to make us realize that which is specifically feminine in their life, how this is related to the general characteristics of an army. In particular none has ever been able to show me the woman officer promoted from the ranks, holding a command and transformed by the exercise of authority. She is indeed changed in spite of herself and this change is admirably described in the following words: "I had no sense of power and no desire to enforce my will. I realized that my Company was like a nursery, the girls like little children learning to walk. I must handle them delicately, with kid gloves, not — as I had thought before — with sharp words and a stick. I had no taste, God knows, for acting either the nurse or the mother!

"Each of these women was an individual and each, separately, had to be introduced to the army life ahead of her. Account would have to be taken of each girl's character, her personal problems and desires. It would require the kind of patience I was not very good at except when it served my own interest."

But here Lieutenant Ron does herself less than justice. An inborn sense of patriotism as well as intelligence and undoubtedly heredity, make her an excellent officer.

"The Company thinks it's unfair."

"The Company has a Commander to do its thinking."

It is rather of Vigny and Stendhal than of Francoise Sagan that this young woman reminds me.

Writing in "The Observer," Muriel Spark says:

Miss Yael Dayan is an outstandingly assured and talented author of nineteen.

The depiction of life in the conscript Army of Israel is the most dramatic feature of the book. Miss Dayan has a superb method of conveying the new alien world in which the seventeen-year-olds, pampered and tough alike, find themselves. Route marches, shooting practice, exercises with hand-grenades are contrasted and interspersed with their feminine chatter...

The narrative style is restrained, the dialogue curt and yet expressive. The character of Ariel, whose very attitudes of warmth and consideration for her subordinates are part of her lonely career-calculations, is fascinating.

Her relationship with her parents who, taking her self-sufficient pose at its face value, come to her with their problems, is a background theme which adds to the effect of responsibilities accumulating beyond the heroine's strength...

The only disappointing factor in the novel is a loss of objectivity towards the end. Ariel is shown after demobilization, humanized by the patient love of a middle-aged man, she is shown softened-up and repentant. A blameless moral theme, of course, but not satisfactorily handled. For having at the start observed her heroine from the outside with a shrewd and mocking eye, the author in this latter part visibly warms towards her reformed Ariel. Her moral point could have been made far more effectively had she maintained a consistent ironic tone throughout. For the process of character-development is sound enough; the proud, capable supercreature does, when it folds up, tend to crumple into a sentimental heap. The great temptation to the novelist who portrays this development is to enter, instead of reveal, a state of sentimentality.

Clean and Simple

The critic John Coleman ends his review in "The Spectator" as follows:

The writing is clean and simple, the tone cool, Ariel's evaluation of herself and others alive with intelligence. The girl comes out of it all as an attractive person, honest and critical, living along a line from one rejoicing day to the next. Miss Dayan is to be congratulated on treading a feat path between the dryness of documentary and the lushness of romantic fiction.

Under the headline "Mirror, Mirror, on the Wall," John Connell writes the following in "The Jewish Chronicle":

This is a very young novel by someone who was 19 when she wrote it. Though I am sure that Miss Dayan will find it very hard to credit this, I recognise the genre, with the familiarity with which one greets an old friend out of one's youth. Thirty years ago here in England we were all writing our first, eagerly autobiographical novels, which — not, of course, in content, but in manner, outlook, and aspiration — were exactly like this...

The book is sheer, unabashed autobiography from beginning to end. It is, indeed, so naked-ly autobiographical (Miss Dayan does not even deign to write in the third person) that it is likely to embarrass several of those portrayed in it, with that sharp, almost cruel, fidelity — keen as a surgeon's knife, naughty as an urchin's glance — which is the especial gift of the very young writer...

...By contemporary English standards it is highly romantic, teetering on the edge of sentimentality... (even I, dear old fuddy duddy that I am, began to feel extreme distaste for Lieutenant Ron's intimate little chats with her shadow); and when Miss Dayan has read more and experienced more, I have little doubt that she will be only too anxious — oh, in five years' time or so — to disclaim this book and all its literary accomplices...

Disappointing Biography

THEODOR HERZL, Founder of Political Zionism. By Israel Cohen. Thomas Yoseloff, 1959. 320 pp.

By M. HEYMANN

UNLIKE the biographers of many other national heroes, the contemporary biographer of Herzl is in the fortunate position of having a wealth of unpublished sources at his disposal.

Herzl was the archivist's ideal. A remarkably tidy man who, besides keeping a now famous diary (published many years ago), preserved virtually everything — from a tailor's bill to confidential political communications, and also his numerous literary manuscripts. This material, which forms the Herzl Archives that were transferred from Vienna to Jerusalem in time to save them from the Nazis, is now available for research at the Central Zionist Archives, where it is supplemented by a still growing collection of some 5,000 of Herzl's own letters.

With the exception of Herzl's letters to Joseph Cowen, the author of this work has not made use of these documents which should provide the basis for any new biography of Herzl.

Mr. Cohen's credentials are not primarily those of a scholar. He is one of the few persons alive who met Herzl and he had a close acquaintance with some of Herzl's best friends, especially David Wolffsohn and Joseph Cowen. He has made a careful study of the diaries, of the works of the earlier biographers (Friedemann 1914, Kellner 1920, De Haas 1927, and Bein 1934) and of various other books — and he has drawn heavily on all of them. With these sources alone he could obviously add little to the existing knowledge of Herzl. And lacking the inspiration of a romantic biographer, he offers no original interpretation either.

This book lacks the charm of immediacy which distinguished Friedemann's unpretentious monograph. Nor does it approach Bein's work (based as it is on at least the major part of the Herzl Archives), which still remains unsurpassed for its understanding of historical forces, no less than for its psychological insight.

The merits of Mr. Cohen's new book are those of skilful literary craftsmanship. To bring the story of Herzl's life within 320 pages without omitting a single important episode is in itself no mean feat. The conciseness, lucidity and reliability of the narrative compensate to some extent for its flatness. The appropriate quotations appear at the right places and enliven the text. Moreover, the author's views are sound, and he is deeply devoted to his hero, even though he cannot translate this devotion into his work.

Thus, while it remains a puzzle why this book had to be written at all, it can be read to advantage by those who do not wish to resort to more discursive or specialised works.

Life and Letters

Electricity in Arabic

The rapid increase in the use of electrical appliances and equipment in the Arab world has prompted the General Electric Company of England to publish a 127-page guide in Arabic.

The guide, printed on glossy paper with a strong red cover, tells the layman in the Arab world how to mend a fuse, earth a circuit or wire a house.

The catalogue, which is to be put at the disposal of educational institutions in addition to contractors, coins Arabic terms for some electrical appliances, but leaves undisturbed English terms already in use in the Arab world. These are merely transliterated into Arabic.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew...

NEITHER the Sadducees, nor the Pharisees, nor any other Jewish sect were responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus, is the conclusion reached by Shneour Zalman Zeitlin, of Dropsie College, in a scholarly and scientific work entitled **Yeshu Hanotzri "Melekh Hayehudim,"** ישו הנוצרי "מלך היהודים" (Jesus "King of the Jews," Hebrew by Yosef Bar-Lev, Newman, IL3.900).

Beginning at the return of the Jews from Babylonian exile and tracing the development of events as a background to the stormy Second Temple Period, the writer shows conclusively that crucifixion was never a penalty used by Jews; that Caiaphas the High Priest, who turned Jesus over to Pontius Pilate, the Roman Procurator in Judaea, was a collaborator, and that the members of the Sanhedrin (which convened in his home) were not a religious court but were the politicised instruments of the High Priest.

MICHA Yosef Bin-Gorion (Bedichevsky) in the theory set out in **Yeshu Ben-Hanan** ישו בן-חנן (Moreshet Micha Yosef, limited edition, IL15) implies that the Jesus of Nazareth never lived. Dismissing the accounts in the Gospels as tendentious and entirely unreliable, Bin-Gorion contends that the only record of a Jesus in secular sources is to be found in Josephus Flavius' **"Wars of the Jews,"** where he refers to a certain Ben-Hanan, an ignorant farmer who appeared on the scene crying "Woe unto Jerusalem, woe unto the Temple." This "disturber of the peace" was brought before Albinius who considered him a madman and sent him away after a severe flogging. He was finally killed by a stone from a sling as he was crying "Woe unto Jerusalem, woe unto me."

Josephus makes no mention of Jesus' entry into Jerusalem, his arrest, the way to Golgoetha and his death on the cross. If such events had taken place, Josephus would have recorded them, for he is believed to have missed nothing of importance. The only question is — is the absence of mention in other sources enough to go by?

RONALD H. Bainton clarifies the differences between the various Christian sects in **Toldot Hanatsrut** תולדות הנצרות (The Church of Our Fathers, Hebrew by Svi Rin, Dugit, IL5.900) and traces the history of the Church from its very beginnings. In his **Ha-Reformatsiya Shel Hame'ah Hasheish Esreh** הרפורמציה של המאה השש עשרה (The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, same translator and publisher, IL4.500) he analyzes the trend of the revolt against Rome led by Huss, Wycliffe and ultimately Luther.

Hahigayon Shebe'emuna ההגיון שבאמונה (The logic of Belief, translated by T. Uzrad, Dugit, IL4.200) is an introduction by David Elton Trueblood to the philosophy of religion and an attempt to show that science and religion, far from being antgaonists, actually complement each other.

M.H.

... English

PENDENNIS of the "Observer" writes that in London nowadays people are playing a new game. A variation on the U and non-U joke, it consists of making lists of people and things which are "In" and "Out." According to its addicts, Hats, Serialized Memoirs, Life Peeresses, Nancy Mitford and U and non-U are "Out."

This is a pity, for Penguin Books have just reprinted **Noblesse Oblige** (875 pruta) in which Miss Mitford gathered together most of the material appertaining to her famous essay on the English Aristocracy published in "Encounter" three years ago. Though not her own invention, it was this essay that popularized the concept of the U and non-U language and provoked comment from such old hands as Evelyn Waugh, Christopher Sykes and "Strix" of the "Spectator" (Peter Fleming).

The controversy started with a paper written by Professor Alan Ross, of Birmingham University, and published in Helsinki in 1954 — "Upper Class English Usage" — a summary of which is also included in the book.

For those who did not follow the original Enquiry, this slight book will be a pleasure.

PAN Books have just brought out a paper back edition, with the original illustrations, of **A History of Courting** (IL 1.225) by that remarkable social historian, **E.S. Turner.** This is a history of the tactics of this enchanting game throughout the ages. The first chapter is entitled "Cave-man to Ovid." The last provides a critique of the latest fashions in the art, especially petting — that "great American phenomenon" which, unless played to a climax, can lead to nothing but frustration and neurosis.

In his summing-up, Mr. Turner suggests that at least four things are wrong with the art of courting today. First, "there is too much mauling"; courting needs a new code of manners, a new fastidiousness. Secondly, couples rarely look for mates outside their immediate social class, and the result is "social inbreeding of the worst kind." Thirdly, "courting couples rush into marriage without being instructed or trained for it." Fourthly and lastly, the author complains that courting couples nowadays have too little privacy; the trouble is that they have not enough opportunities "for getting to know each other."

A GLANCE at the table of contents of Stendhal's **Love** (Bestseller Library, IL 1.225) suffices to show the difference between the romantic conception of love in 19th century Europe and today. One readily believes the author when he says that "love has always been the biggest thing in my life — or rather the *only* thing in my life."

If you have no time for the whole book, read the chapter on "How Love is Born."

"This is what takes place in the heart: 1. Admiration. 2. One says: 'How beautiful it would be to kiss and be kissed' etc. 3. Hope... 4. Love is Born... 5. The first *crystallisation* begins."

And so it goes on, through doubts, further crystallisations, and so on. A rather far cry from the age of other.

N.R.

Nature Study Made Easy

BOTANY — A TEXTBOOK FOR HIGH SCHOOLS and TEACHER'S COLLEGES (Hebrew, by Dr. E. L. Barash and Dr. D. Ilin-Sermi. Tavneh Publishing House, 1959.

WHEN we were young, botany was a tiresome subject consisting of learning Latin (or Greek) names of the flowers we knew very well under much more attractive labels, such as Forget-me-not or Queen Anne's lace. We were also taught to classify them, that is, to put them into their proper place — and that was that. The present generation of adolescents is lucky indeed to be taught the infinitely more interesting things that science has found out about plant life, and the book under review does so in an attractive and sensible manner.

The first chapter treats of the cell, going on to the different parts of the plant and to its functions and activities. There is one chapter on Movement, one on Ecology (the relation of the plant to its environs), and at the end there is an exhaustive, most useful index, a list of difficult terms, given both in an English translation and with a definition in Hebrew, suggestions for laboratory experiments, and a list of subjects for purposes of recapitulation by the pupil. The book is profusely illustrated with good line sketches.

What this reviewer misses is a chapter on evolution — it seems that the outmoded ban on this fearful subject extends even to higher schools!

For a book that could and should be used for reference, binding and paper are somewhat flimsy.

PAULA ARNOLD

BAD 'ANGRY' NOVEL

By ROBIN TWITE

"A TRAVELLING WOMAN" By John Wain. MacMillan, 13/6, 225 pp.

THE name of John Wain makes frequent appearances in the literary columns of English weeklies. A critic and a novelist, he has made a name for himself partly because he has become identified with the group of "Angry Young Men" and, more important because he has written at least two interesting novels. These last, "Hurry on Down" and "The Contenders," have been quite rightly taken seriously and the latter, despite some flaws, is a fine study of the relationship between a group of up-and-coming young men from a provincial town.

All this means that a new novel by John Wain can be opened with anticipation but "A Travelling Woman" is, unhappily, by any standards, a quite amazingly bad book.

Why is it so bad? Firstly, because all the characters, gyrating in a pasteboard world of saloon bars and bedrooms, are utterly incredible. It is true that the author does make feeble attempts at characterisation; the hero, George Links, is given in the first pages of the book a thin scholarly voice and a legal background. But after 10 pages Mr. Wain has obviously forgotten that his here is a lawyer or that he has any pretensions to respectability, and he has become merely a frustrated coffee house lounger. Another would-be important character is Cowley, a philosophical cuckold, whom, it is quite clear, his creator intended to be enigmatical and challenging. In fact, he is a fuzzy-minded old bore who rises on occasion to comments such as: "The quality, the identity of the beat in a bowl of soup, and in a summer afternoon, is so different that we have done no more than indicate them both very crudely when we have called them both by that word 'heat.'"

There is a lot of talk about sex in the book which deals with George Links' amatory activities in London. But there is no real sex. There is no feeling of urgency and no passion about those absurd characters circulating round a variety of beds. Who cares who goes to bed with whom in a world of shadows?

There are scenes in the book which are supposedly comic, but there is no real comedy. Instead there are a few feeble jokes in the "Lucky Jim" tradition—man in pub seizes girl's shoes and pretends to be a shoe fetishist — but this is all.

There are some books that the reader fails to enjoy through his own fault. Perhaps the subject is unsympathetic or the form of the book too experimental for his taste. Other books it would be absurd to criticize because they have no pretensions. No one would think of criticising, say, the strip cartoons in the "Daily Mirror" because they are not drawn by Leonardo da Vinci! But John Wain has pretensions and that is why this cheap, hugger-mugger, tedious, slipshod book is worth dealing with harshly.

Stamp of the Week



The general shown in this new stamp from Formosa is wonderfully lifelike thus is Chiang Kai-shek.

The stamp, printed in photogravure and perforated 11, costs 2d in London.

S.A.A.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 1960, American Jewish Committee and Jewish Publication Society of America, 411 pp. $6.

FACTS ABOUT ISRAEL, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem, 1959. 160 pp.

UNSEARCHABLE RICHES, May 1959, Vol. L, No. 3, published by the Concordian Publishing Concern, Saugus, California.

B'KOAH HAMA'ASEH בכוח המעשה (By Force of Deeds) by Abraham Krinitzi. Massada, Tel Aviv (3rd Edition) 253 pp.

HARISHONIM K'YNEI ADAM הראשונים כבני אדם (First as Humans), Second volume of the writings of Y. D. Berkovits on Sholem Aleichem and his generation. Dvir, 348 pp. IL4.900

SHIRIM שירים (Poems) by Z. Shneour, two volumes, Dvir, 467 pp. IL1.700 (each)

HOGIM UMA'AMINIM הוגים ומאמינים (Philosophers and Believers,) Essays by S. Hugo Bergmann, Hebrew Writers Association and Dvir, 316 pp. IL5.

FRANZ ROSENZWEIG, Hayav Umi'asav, פרנץ רוזנצוייג (The Life and Works of Franz Rosenzweig), by Nahum Glasser, Dvir, 263 pp. IL1.750.

TARBITZ תרביץ—A Quarterly for Jewish Studies, Vol. XXVIII, No. 2-4, July 1959. The Magnes Press, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 251-430 pp.

BEN-SHEMEN, A Children's Village in Israel, by Norman Bentwich, Youth Aliya. Published with the Financial Assistance of UNESCO, 104 pp., IL3.

H'MA'AGAL HAHERPA המעגל החרפה (A Cycle of Reproach). Poems by Yosef Ben-Gal, 58 pp.

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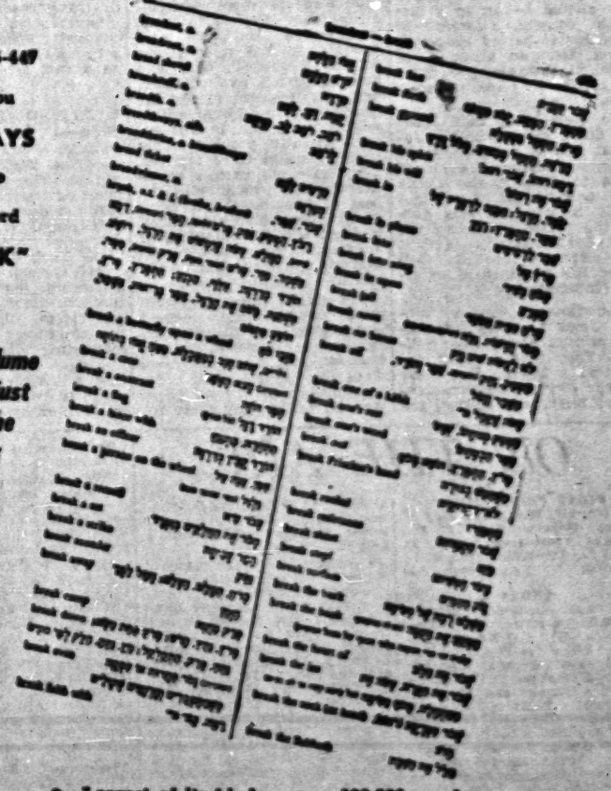
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Students Born into Abstraction

THE Institute of Painting and Sculpture in Tel Aviv, directed by Moshe Mokady and staffed by such painters as Streichman and Steimatsky and such sculptors as Feigin and Sternschuss has 120 students. After the Bezalel School, it is the most important centre of art instruction in the country and the current exhibition of students' work now on view at Beit Dizengoff should be seen by all those who are interested in art in Israel, for it shows something of the shape of things to come.

With few exceptions, all the paintings are abstractions and, moreover, abstractions that almost all spring from *tachism*. The main emphasis seems to be on the actual brush strokes themselves, and in general the handling of paint is very sensitive. Forms are on the whole ambiguous or loosely defined — cloud-like massing of shapes. Colours are "tasteful" and rather quiet.

Works of second, third and fourth year students are shown but with this type of painting, in which so much is fortuitous, it is almost impossible to see any development, so that without a catalogue one could not know who is a beginner and who not. In fact, it is noticeable that the second year efforts are for the most part as "far advanced," if one can use such an expression in this connection, as fourth-year compositions. It would have been interesting to see some drawings but it was explained that although the first year is devoted to making drawings from nature, lack of space prevented any of these works being shown.

Mokady's Methods

So disturbing did we find the implications of the exhibition that we approached the Director for an explanation of his teaching methods and aims. Mr. Mokady stressed that no pressure is exerted on the student to force him tow rds abstraction; the first year's tuition is given over to drawings from nature — figure studies, still-life, the nude, even landscape, and when it comes to painting a subject, say a still-life, it is set up but the student is encouraged to give rein to his intuition, to put down his creative impulses without inhibition and to try and express on canvass his relationship to the subject. Teacher and student "work together" and explore pictorial possibilities together. There is no criticism of whether the result is good or bad but the teacher tries to cultivate the pupil's self-control by asking why such and such a colour has been put in such and such a place. "We do not try to produce artists, we just try to give them the tools with which to work."

Mr. Mokady makes the point that the artist works within a certain context and today, with the heavens opening up to man and all that this implies, the artist intuitively feels that he must work towards a new means of expression. Representation of the visible world has lost its interest; colour and form, texture and touch, without the intervening object are now the natural means for the artist of today.

"The paintings of Delacroix must have come as a similar shock at the time, although now we accept them without question. The present art is exploratory; we do not know how it will end; we only feel that we are making use of an inevitable means towards an end not yet fully realized, and in that search, means of communication in tune with today are being produced," says Mr. Mokady.

As far as the exhibition itself is concerned, some individual talents do make themselves felt: Moreno and Shemesh, for instance, both construct a picture and evolve a relationship of both shapes and colours which is interesting; Hadad evidences special feeling for light and delicate colour and telling placing of emphasis; Segree shows feeling for both rhythmic pattern and colour, and among the watercolourists, Dvora Steiner has a nice touch and lovely feeling for colour. But I can't help asking myself what will happen to these young people in a few year's time. Will they find they have really been given the tools to work with? It seems to me they are "finished" before they have really begun. S.W.



JACQUES LIPCHITZ: "RAPE OF EUROPA" (Bronze)
From a current exhibition at the Bezalel Museum.

Youth Theatre Charms Children

Urim Youth Theatre "Revolt of the Toys." YMCA, Jerusalem, July 6.

THE Capital's most unusual attempt to introduce theatre is a youth group which receives free coaching from veteran Dania Levin, who wrote and produced this show. It was presented in the style of a children's "panto." The youngsters (12-16) each made up their own dances.

One could hardly expect anything slick of a group of adolescents making do with primitive props and decor and scratch costumes, but they all sang in tune, none of them fluffed their lines, and the tale of the toys who put their little mistress on trial for not taking care of them moved with real pace.

It was all readily understandable to the audience of toddlers and schoolkids and for them serves as an excellent introduction to the world of the theatre. More performances would be welcome and a growing public response might help the group to acquire better costumes. M.R.

Impressive Show By Ruth Bamberger

ALTHOUGH Ruth Bamberger has held several one-woman exhibitions in Jerusalem, where she has been living since 1934, the present show at the Tel Aviv Museum (Beit Dizengoff) is her first solo appearance in this city where her work is, however, already well known.

She shows oils, drawings and a few monotypes. Her painting is essentially decorative, whatever the subject. She has fine feeling for brilliant, resonant colour and a real capacity for weaving together the many small forms she likes to employ into a rhythmic and coherent whole. There is in general an overall effect of tapestry although sometimes, usually when the subject is landscape, there is a lapidary quality, as if at the back of her eye she sees the stony, rocky landscape of Jerusalem, while in some works ("Sunset" or "Dream Fleet") she uses the paint to obtain an effect of *collage*, with the bright pieces of colour telling sharply against one another. Again in such works as "Refracting Mirror," "Water Castle" and "The Ship," which are semi-abstract, she produces a smooth surface of almost watercolour-like texture in which mainly blues and greens float together.

Her line drawings are clear and precise, showing sharp observation and, as in "The Critic" for instance, an amusing malice. Among the monotypes, "Swamp Foliage," with its pleasing interplay of black and white, is especially worth notice.

Ruth Bamberger is an imaginative artist with considerable technical resources.

In her catalogue, the artist includes three poems by Yehuda Amihai (translated into English by Meir Mindlin), and apart from the pleasure her own exhibition gives, she is owed a debt of thanks for bringing these exquisite poems to the attention of the gallery-goer. S.W.

Varied Exhibitions in Jerusalem

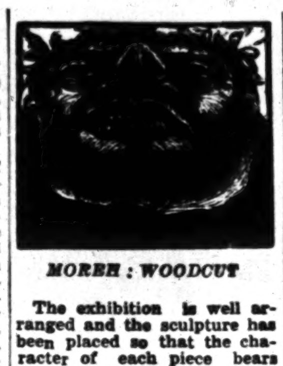
New Horizons

THE "New Horizon" exhibition, now on show at the Bezalel National Museum, was fully reviewed here on May 8, when first shown in Tel Aviv.

It was my impression of Lea Ehrlich's two compositions that she succeeded in conveying a distincly autumnal mood, while the wire-sculptures by Naomi Benjamini are certainly an interesting attempt to express rhythmic motion. Danninger and Shemi have now dropped scrap iron and employ steel plates in their abstract sculptures. The result is less unaesthetic and its overcutting planes have a certain appeal.

Arie Werblovski, to my mind, has managed with great success to translate the strong mystic appeal of Polynesian sculpture into forms that are stripped to the barest essential. In some of Zaritzky's compositions a spring-like quality of colour seems evident.

Giora Novak's compositions have the graphic charm of sustained movement. The simple, well-related squares of Abraham Naton's abstractions reveal him as a tasteful Mondrian epigone. Dov Feigins composition in copper would grace a progressively landscaped garden, while the "Mooresque" sculpture by Ruth Safati looks almost classicist in these surroundings. Haim Kiewe's "Forms," conceived with a certain hieratic strength, are assuredly impressive, while Okshi strives to translate the visions of Ezekiel into heavy accretions of threatening colour.



MOREH: WOODCUT

The exhibition is well arranged and the sculpture has been placed so that the character of each piece bears some relation to characteristics in the paintings that form a background to them.

Young Artists, New Gallery

IN comparison with the orthodox abstraction that dominates the "New Horizons" exhibition, the six young artists who have banded together for the first show at the new Preisgold Gallery at 6 King David Street (opposite the Electric Company) are almost conservatives. Young Noga Adler, the only woman in the group, is a recent Bezalel graduate. Her oils are consistent and well contructed, but rather academic. Her woodcuts, like those of her colleague Moreh, show excellent Bezalel training but still lack individuality.

The best piece by Ibrahim Ibrahim is a really ripe still-life in Buffet's manner. From a pictorial point of view, it is certainly one of the best of the exhibited pictures, but is very stiff in composition. David Ben Shaul is attracted by the patterns of the cityscape forming the background of his compositions, the heavy symbolism of which is still a bit too obvious.

Raymond Davidson, the group's only abstractionist, is influenced by Roytenberg and Malerovitz. His colours are strong and balanced, but his forms could be better defined and texture more varied. Mordechai Moreh appears to be a self-taught artist who paints the sagas of a folklore he himself has invented. His "City of Suicides," "The Holy Mouse" or "The Tragic Procession" convey a strong and fascinating Kafka mood. Moreh seems to be a genuine dreamer of dreams, but his world needs more discipline and composition.

The strongest personality of the group is clearly Zwi Tolkowsky, whose "House-front" is decidedly the most successful expression of the "city pattern" that fascinates him, as it does Moreh and Ben Shaul. His "White Square" is very good, but "Bar" is a really fine picture, a clear and simple statement of the six persons, who look straight at the spectator out of their own lives. Mark, this is a fine picture, but not yet a fine painting. Technically Tolkowsky still has a lot to learn — his texture and surface are patchy. He may develop into one of Israel's significant painters.

This cellar gallery is a welcome addition to the Capital and one hopes it will manage to make its cultural and economic ends meet. Th. F. M.

Sculptors' Drawings

IN the Bezalel's first hall, a most variegated exhibition of superb graphic art by sculptors ranging from Barlach, Degas, Rodin, to Lipshitz, Manzu and Rudi Lehmann and enlivened by some excellent pieces of sculpture, is a strong contrast to the "New Horizons." However, one should not forget that some of these works, whose beauty today is self-evident, impressed a contemporary public as strange and revolutionary.

It is of particular interest to note that the drawings and sculpture in each case reflect the artists' characteristics. The forms in Lipshitz' "Wrestlers" are very much the same as in his "Rape of Europa" (see illustration). The modelling of the nose in the Manzu head is reflected in his drawings of the arms and legs in "Seated Couple." The exquisite Degas and Rodin also provide obvious comparisons with their wash and pastel renderings. R.

Shows from Britain, U.S.

THE Museum of Modern Art, Haifa, is exhibiting facsimiles of drawings, "Old Masters from the Chatsworth Collection," lent by the Arts Council of Gt. Britain. A tasteful display includes work by Bronzino, Giulio Romano, Ghirlandaio, Mantegna, del Piombo, Raphael, da Vinci, among many others.

These Old Masters have a common characteristic which sharply differentiates them from the 20th century. Today the trend has veered towards the single, all-embracing line, and other detail is often non-existent. The Renaissance started from the consideration of the most minute detail and then selected its material. This is easiest to detect in such landscapes as the economical yet complete composition of Carpaccio's "Scene from the Life of S. Lorenzo Giustiniani" and in a School of Titian landscape which, while whittling down detail, emanates grandiosity. Among the figure drawings, a similar technique turns up in Durer's "Virgin and Child."

In a class by themselves, both artistically and chronologically, are six landscape drawings by Rembrandt. Here the same principle applies, and how finely are the subjects compressed into a small area of paper, yet never crowded. The smallest vista is endowed with breadth and, however flat the view, a central point, perhaps a steeple or massed trees, always catches the eye.

The objective acceptance of Nature by both Renaissance and Baroque runs parallel to the strong realism of the portraits by Burgemair, Holbein the Younger, Filippine Lippi and an unknown Venetian artist.

Youth Aliya Children

Upstairs at the Museum of Modern Art is the exhibition of drawings and paintings by Youth Aliya schoolchildren which has already been shown at Ein Harod and the Bezalel and noted at the time.

U.S. Painting

WILFRID Israel House, Hazorea, is showing striking colour reproductions of "American Painting in the 20th century," from the U.S. Information Service. Many of the important names are here, but others that spring to mind are missing. The selection is really directed towards demonstrating the chief styles which have gone into the formation of American painting during the last 60 years.

There are first the realists, Luks, Sloan, the Impressionist Glackens, and Pene du Bois (his well-known "Juliana Force"). The lushness gives way to an aseptic, clean-cut realism, Hopper, Shahn (the equally well-known "Handball"), O'Keefe and Sheeler, but the ascetic note is alleviated by light contained within colour. Than John Marin, the bridge between past and present, and on to Pollock, the master of the New York school. Still, his "No. 27," the intricate gold threads of which weave through white, pink and black, has a discipline that lacks the seeming spontaneity usually associated with Action Painters, more typical examples being Greene's "Storm" and Von Wicht's "Nordic." The contemporary regional schools are represented by Tobey, Maciver and Pereira. Among other reproductions which attracted my attention were those of Rattner, Weber (a particularly attractive "Flower Piece"), Gatch, Feininger and Niles Spencer. H.

IN THE GROOVE

'Israel' Album Misleading

"IN ISRAEL TODAY." Songs and Dances of Jews from Bukhara, Uzbekistan, Cochin, Morocco, Yemen, the Atlas Mountains, Tunisia, Spain and Eastern Europe, as recorded in the field by Deben Bhattacharya (Westminster, 4 discs LP.12").

THIS is the first time a foreign recording firm has issued a series on Music in Israel. However, although undoubtedly acting in good faith, Westminster has done us a disservice. This "music report" sounds like the gleanings of a tourist who drives around the country for a week or two and fancies he has become an expert on the complex issue.

Unfortunately, Mr. Battacharaya's selections — completely one-sided and superficial — bear the stamp of authority. He acknowledges assistance on the part of our Foreign Ministry, and Kol Yisrael, and the album appears "under the auspices of the International Music Council, UNESCO." But obviously none of our authorities were consulted — neither Prof. Goitein of the Hebrew University, nor Dr. Gerson-Kiwi, our ethno-musicologist and the UNESCO liaison officer here, nor the IMC's National Music Council, nor any serious or responsible musician.

Unrepresentative Photos

The pictures of the attractive booklet accompanying the album painstakingly avoid anything reminiscent of Israel today. The front cover shows a back lane in old Jerusalem, the back cover the entrance of an old synagogue. This symbolizes Mr. Bhattacharya's approach. Everyone looks on his photos as if he had just come off an immigrant's ship, and Israel today consists for him of Meah She'arim and of Oriental communities sticking strictly to their imported traditions. Most of the Arab tunes on his records could probably have been better recorded in some Moroccan or Tunisian harbour bar, for there is nothing Israeli about them. The recording quality is mediocre to bad, and the musicological interest vague or simply nil. But the last record of the series is the worst. To give the Ashkenazic population its due, here Mr. Bhattacharya has recorded some Hassidic *nigunim* (most of the words pronounced, of course, the Ashkenazic way and featuring, under the title, "A Community Concert at Moshav Meron" an abominable singer and some instrumentalists, and an odd assortment of tunes of doubtful standard playing in dilettante fashion.) Even Hatikva at the end is marred by wrong chords.

It is high time our government prepared an authoritative survey of Music in Israel under the guidance and the supervision of professional authorities and distributed it abroad to counteract the impressions created by such products of irresponsible music journalism. Y. BOEHM

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Radio Review

Spotlights on Proselytes

THE proselyte was the subject of Saturday night's Melave Malka. As stated at the onset, the rabbis hold two conflicting views: one extolling the righteous proselyte, the other regarding all proselytes as a plague. It was explained that the latter view should be set in a historical context, referring to a particular period of persecution, but an element of suspicion towards proselytes has tended to remain among Jews.

We were told that scholars differ as to whether Judaism was a missionary religion, but historical evidence tends to support the thesis that it went out very vigorously to win converts during the period preceding the rise of Christianity and it only retreated into its shell under the pressure of external circumstances.

Unfortunately many modern Jews have an inferiority complex about their religion. They tend to look upon it as a burden they have to bear owing to circumstances of birth, and suspect the sanity of any non-Jew who voluntarily accepts Judaism out of conviction.

The broadcast was sympathetic and superficial; sympathetic in that it endeavoured to create an air of understanding for the proselyte. Four of them —originating from Poland, China, Russia and Haifa — were brought to the microphone, as was the rabbi's wife who had instructed two of them, and the President of the Organization for Righteous Proselytes (sic). But it was superficial in its probing of the proselytes and their motives. They were subject to a cross-examination which, with the best of intentions, put them on the defensive. Moreover, it dealt wih the minutiae of Judaism (the pot-and-pantheism) and lost sight of the spirit.

Time after time they were asked whether they attend synagogue, light the Sabbath candles, say *kaddish*, observe *kashrut*, etc. but nowhere were they asked what Judaism meant to them. There was no feeling anywhere for the spirit of the religion. The listener is less interested in details of personal observance than in the basic questions of what brought these people voluntarily to Judaism, what Judaism means to them and why they chose it in preference to any other religion (the ex-Buddhist proselyte from China might have been fascinating on this subject). It is true that much is connected with personal matters such as marriage, but even in these cases it would be interesting to know whether the observance is more than a formality or if it has taken on a real meaning.

•

VISITING Jerusalem last week was Dorothy Gordon, for years moderator of the "New York Times" Youth Forum. This series is now televised weekly and the sound repeated subsequently over radio. A precis of the discussion appears in the "New York Times."

Miss Gordon came to Israel to record four programmes (unfortunately it proved impossible to film them) and the recordings elicited some interesting discussions. The technique of the series is that a subject of interest to youth is discussed by a panel of four or five young people (senior high school or university students) while an adult guest expert is on hand to keep the deliberations on an even keel. The audience of young people is encouraged to ask questions of the panel in the second half of the programme. The four topics discussed here were "The future of the kibbutz" (which induced a lively argument between town and country youth), "Can small nations cooperate for peace?" (in which a student from Ghana was among the participants), "The goals of education," and "Spiritual values in the land of the Bible" (the participants here including two girls from Bar-Ilan University and an Arab Christian girl student from the Hebrew University). The programmes, which were recorded in cooperation with Kol Yisrael, will be heard in the States over the N.B.C. network in the autumn.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Bellini's "The Somnambulist" (tomorrow at 5); Feature on the French writer Adamov (tomorrow at 8); Music by Carissimi (Sun. at 8; second wavelength); Language as a social problem in the Arab world (Tues. at 5.45); Teaching the first grade to read (Tues. at 8; second wavelength); Security Scrapbook (Weds. at 10). AUDIO

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TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Rimsky-Korsakov: "The Snow Maiden": Cortege and Dance of Tumblers; Sarasate: Navarra (Spanish Dance); Svendsen: Symphony No. 2 in B Flat Op. ... Massenet: Scenes Neapolitaines. 12.00 Lunch-time Music. 12.45 Beethoven: Symphony No. 8. Conducted by Felix Weingartner. 1.15 Children's corner. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.10 Classical Request Programme: Ravel: Pavane pour une Infante defunte; Rachmaninov: Piano Concerto No. 2 in C Minor, Op. 18; Gounod: Faust Ballet Music; Tchaikovsky: Polka. 6.00 "The Week Through the Eyes of the Writer." 6.15 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 "As to my Choice." 7.20 Bible Reading. 7.30 Light Music. 7.59 Announcement on Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Men's Ways programme written by R. Bashan & R. Bondi and presented by Y. Ben-Herzl. 8.30 Claudio Arrau (Piano). 9.10 Political commentary, by B. Eliav. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Conus: Violin Concerto in E minor; Prokofiev: Sinfonia Concertante Op. 125; Smetana: Tabor from "My Fatherland." 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8.50 Hebrew Songs. 9.30 What's New in Science. 9.45 Portuguese Folk Songs. 10.00 "On Writers and Books." 10.30 Popular Concert: Herold: Overture "Zampa"; Borodin: Nocturne from Quartet No. 2 in D Major; Massenet: Meditation de "Thais"; Addinsel: Warsaw Concerto; Tchaikovsky: Waltz from "The Sleeping Beauty." Mehul: Overture "Timoleon." 11.15 "Three in a Boat." 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.50 Stage and Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 Light Music. 4.00 "Musical Matinee." Participants: Ethel Sussman (Soprano); David Halpern (Tenor); Ephraim Biran (Barione); Kol Yisrael Orchestra conducted by Etan Lustig. Hanan Schlesinger, and Moshe Badmor; George Haas (Oboe; and the New Israel Quartet. Haydn: 1) Part one from Concerto for Oboe and Orchestra; 2) Excerpts from "Creation" in satz in C minor; Offenbach: Overture "The Isle of Tulipatan." 4.45 Science Studio. 5.00 Opera: Bellini: "La Sonnambula" — First selection. 6.00 Anthology — ed. by D. Cogan, with the participation of T. Carmi. 6.15 Chamber Music: Brahms: Trio in C Major Op. 87 played by Pnina Salzman (Piano) Rudolph Bergmann (Violin), and Theo Salzmann (Cello). 6.50 Talk. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Light Music. 7.59 Announcement on Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Programme on the French Modern Writer — Adamov. 8.50 Bible Reading: T'hilim Chap. 120. 9.10 Sports. 9.15 "Hamavdil" and "Melave Malka." 9.45 The Noah's Ark Orchestra. 10.15 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 292.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Concert: Mozart: Symphony No. 17 in G Major K. 129; Beethoven: 1) Variations for Two Oboes and Cor-Anglais on a theme from Mozart's "Don Giovanni." Two Marches No. 3 and 2. 8.30 Musical Bag. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.15 For Yemenites. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Concert: Cherubini: Requiem in C Minor; Scarlatti: Symphony No. 5 in D Minor. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.07 M.

Arabic Programme (including News: Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.) **Today:** 9.30 News. 9.40 Commentary on the News. 9.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 9.30 News. 9.40 "The Lighter Side." 9.45 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): **Today:** 6.00 Opening. 6.03 "Pleasant Tunes." 6.30 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Works by Brahms. 7.55 Readings from the "Haftara" of the Week 8.00 "The Week in Israel and in the World." 8.10 Nations' Songs. 8.40 Readings by Shalom Aleichem. 9.00 News. 9.15 "The Musical Show" — "For Whom the Bells Toll." 10.00 Dance Music.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 "Pleasant Tunes." 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 7.45 Folk Dances. 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 13.92, 13.82 M.): 7.15-745 p.m. **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News, News Talk. The Weekly British Press.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE—English Programme (434 & 495 M.): **News:** 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. **Today:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00. The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Grey Goose. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The final year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 12.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Grey Goose. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

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Woman Obsessed
with: Stephen Boyd, Theodore Bikel
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The tensest film of the last ten years
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Air Conditioned
Revealing story of the fight against Hitler's secret weapon!
BATTLE OF THE V.I.
Michael Rennie • Milly Vitale, David Knight, Patricia Medina
4 — 7.30 — 9.30

EDEN 3rd Week
FARID EL ATRASH, YOUSEF WAHABI, MARIAM FAKHR EL DINE in
Love Promise
4, 7.30, 9.30

ESTHER 2nd Week
RUSS TAMBLYN in Grimm's famous tale
Tom Thumb
Sat. night: 7.30, 9.30
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GAN RENA
2nd Week
Mylene Demongeot and Henri Vidal in
SOIS BELLE ET TAIS-TOI
for adults only

CINEMA GAT
Jeffrey Hunter, Sheree North in the action-packed character thriller
WAY TO THE GOLD
Cinemascope
perfs.: 4, 7.30, 9.30

CINEMA MAXIM
7th Week
Mylene Demongeot, Henri Vidal in
EVIL THAT IS EVE
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30 & 9.30

MIGDALOR 2nd Week
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ALBERTO SOZDI, VITTORIO DE SICA, BRIGITTE BARDOT in
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MOGRABI Tel. 23331
Top-gun action!
RANDOLPH SCOTT
Decision at Sundown
4, 7.30, 9.30

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Sarita Montiel, Raf Vallone, Frank Villard in
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Directed by: Luis Cesar Amadori
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ORION 3rd Week
Skandal in Ischl
A Brilliant Comedy, starring
O. W. Fischer — Ivan Desny, Elisabeth Mueller and Nina Sandt

PARIS Air Conditioned
Jean Gabin, Bourvil in that excellent French comedy-drama
LA TRAVERSEE DE PARIS
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MAYERLING
The mystery of Rudolf, son of Sissi
Vienna's brilliant days
Starring RUDOLF PRACK
Saturday one performance only at 7.30

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Joselito
The Seville Nightingale
at 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30

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Eva Bartok, Walter Richter, Ivan Desny, Karl Boehm
A new copy of a real masterpiece
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Based on Alexander Pushkin's novel, "The Postmaster," in colour

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5th and last week
Air conditioned
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A heart-warming drama richly filled with humour
BALLERINA E BUON DIO
(The Dancer and God)

ZAMIR
In colour
Marina Vlady, Odile Versois, Robert Hossein
TOI, LE VENIN
4 — 7.30 — 9.30

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Zafon
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Based on Paul Abraham's famous operetta.
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Technicolor
Sophia Loren, Anthony Quinn
A Forum Film

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